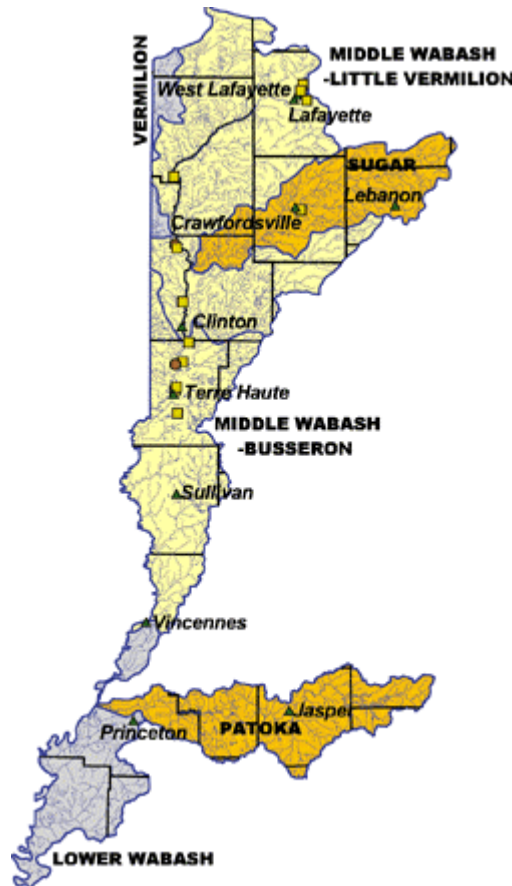


Watershed Restoration Action Strategy for the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

Part I: Characterization and Responsibilities



Prepared for
**Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality
Watershed Management Section**

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FOREWORD

The Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed Restoration Action Strategy (WRAS) is intended to be a living document designed to assist restoration and protection efforts of stakeholders in their sub-watersheds. As a "living document" information contained within the WRAS will need to be revised and updated periodically.

The WRAS is divided into two parts: Part I, Characterization and Responsibilities and Part II, Concerns and Recommendations.

The first draft of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion WRAS was released for public review during the spring of 2002. A 60-day public comment period followed the public meetings at which this WRAS document was introduced. This final version of the WRAS includes public comments received during the 60-day comment period. For comments to be included in the final version, they were required to be written and submitted to WHPA, Inc. (the firm contracted to produce this WRAS) during the comment period

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The overall goal and purpose of Part I of the Watershed Restoration Action Strategy (WRAS) is to provide a reference point and map to assist local citizens with improving water quality. The major water quality concerns and recommended management strategies will be addressed in Part II: Concerns and Recommendations of the WRAS. This Strategy broadly covers the entire watershed; therefore, it is intended to be an overall strategy and does not dictate management and activities at the stream site or segment level. Water quality management decisions and activities for individual portions of the watershed are most effective and efficient when managed through sub-watershed plans. However, these sub-watershed plans must also consider the impact on the watershed as a whole. This Strategy is intended to be a fluid document in order to respond to the changing and dynamic quality of our environment. Therefore, this Strategy will require revision when updated information becomes available. Additionally, the reader may notice that some of the information in this Strategy is provided in duplicate. This is a result of the interconnectedness of the issues discussed and an assumption made by the authors that many readers may only be interested in a few sections of this Strategy.

Overview of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

The Wabash has always been Indiana's most famous river. Occupying the heartland of the state, the river drains two-thirds of the 92 counties as it flows over 475 miles to its confluence with the Ohio below Mount Vernon. The river rises in Ohio near Fort Recovery and flows for only thirty miles before it becomes entirely an Indiana river. This section of the Wabash River originates north of Lafayette, at the point where Wildcat Creek flows into it. Here the Wabash is a wide, slow-moving, meandering river which seldom clears. The banks are tree-covered with crop fields beyond. Game fish species present include smallmouth bass, sauger, rock bass and catfish (channel, blue and flathead) (IDNR 1999). The river flows to the southwest and south from there for approximately 150 miles before reaching the end of the watershed at the Parke-Vigo County border near Clinton, Indiana. The Little Vermillion River originates in Illinois, crossing the Indiana border near Cayuga, Indiana. It flows approximately 15 miles to the east before emptying into the Wabash River near Newport, Indiana.

Current Status of Water Quality in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires states to identify waters that do not meet, or are not expected to meet, applicable water quality standards. The Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list for Indiana provides a basis for understanding the current status of water quality in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed. The waterbodies listed in Table 0-1 are on Indiana's 1998 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list submitted to and approved by EPA (IDEM 1998). The 2002 draft 303(d) list has been completed and the final list will be released in October 2002. The draft 2002 list is not included in this document, but is available from IDEM's Office of Water Quality (<http://www.state.in.us/idem/water/planbr/wqs/303d.html>).

Water Quality Goal

The overall water quality goal for the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed is that all waterbodies meet the applicable water quality standards for their designated uses as determined by the State of Indiana, under the provisions of the Clean Water Act.

Part I, Chapter 1: Characterization and Responsibilities

1. Introduction

The Clean Water Action Plan was developed by federal agencies in 1998 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Clean Water Act and to "help revitalize the nation's commitment to our valuable water resources." The Plan proposed that "states and tribes should work with public agencies and private-sector organizations and citizens to develop, based on the initial schedule for the first two years, Watershed Restoration Action Strategies, for watersheds most in need of

restoration" (USEPA 1998). A WRAS is essentially a large-scale coordination plan for an eight-digit hydrologic unit watershed. Each year, more assessments and data may become available. This will require amendments to the WRAS, which must be flexible and broad enough to accommodate change. The WRAS will also foster greater cooperation among State and Federal agencies, which should result in more effective use of personnel and resources.

The WRAS provides an opportunity to assemble, in one place, projects and monitoring that have been completed or are on-going within a watershed. It also allows agencies and stakeholders to compare watershed goals and provides a guide for future work within a watershed.

The WRAS for the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed contains two parts. Part I provides a characterization of water quality in the watershed and agency responsibilities. Part II provides a discussion of resource concerns and recommended strategies.

1.1 Purpose of This Document

The overall goal and purpose of the Watershed Restoration Action Strategy Part I is to provide a reference point and roadmap to assist with improving water quality. Part I is a compilation of information, facts, and local concerns in this watershed. It will serve as a reference document for watershed groups and others involved in the assessment and planning of watershed restoration activities.

Part I of the Strategy is intended to be a fluid document in order to respond to the changing and dynamic quality of our environment. Therefore, it will require revision when updated information becomes available.

1.2 Guide to the Use of This Document

Chapter 1: Introduction - This Chapter provides a non-technical description of the purpose of Part I of the Strategy. This Chapter also provides an overview of stakeholder groups in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed.

Chapter 2: General Watershed Description - Some of the specific topics covered in this chapter include:

- An overview of the watershed
- Hydrology of the watershed
- A summary of land use within the watershed
- Natural resources in the watershed
- Population statistics
- Major water uses in the watershed
- Water quality classifications and standards

Chapter 3: Causes and Sources of Water Pollution - This Chapter describes a number of important causes of water quality impacts including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), toxic substances, nutrients, *E. coli* bacteria and others. This Chapter also describes both point and nonpoint sources of pollution.

Chapter 4: Water Quality and Use Support Ratings - This Chapter describes the various types of water quality monitoring conducted by IDEM. It summarizes water quality in the watershed based on Office of Water Quality data, and presents a summary of use support ratings for those surface waters that have been monitored or evaluated.

Chapter 5: State and Federal Water Quality Programs - Chapter 5 summarizes the existing State and Federal point and nonpoint source pollution control programs available to address water quality problems. These programs are management tools available for addressing the priority water quality concerns and issues that are discussed in Part II of the Strategy. Chapter 5 also describes the concept of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). TMDLs represent management strategies aimed at controlling point and nonpoint source pollutants. IDEM's TMDL Strategy will also be discussed.

1.3 Stakeholder Groups in the Watershed

The Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed contains several stakeholder groups that have different missions (Appendix C). Many of these groups have a long history of conservation work in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed. The following discussions briefly describe some of the watershed groups.

Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), under the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment. The NRCS offers landowners financial, technical, and educational assistance to implement conservation practices on privately owned land. Using this help, farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners apply practices that reduce soil erosion, improve water quality, and enhance crop land, forest land, wetlands, grazing lands, and wildlife habitat. Incentives offered by USDA promote sustainable agricultural and forestry practices, which protect and conserve

valuable farm and forest land for future generations. USDA assistance also helps individuals and communities restore natural resources after floods, fires, or other natural disasters.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Local Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD) assist land users and residents in the protection and improvement of the local environment. SWCDs can provide technical and financial assistance to local watershed conservation groups.

Banks of the Wabash, Inc.

Banks of the Wabash, Inc. is a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving, enhancing and promoting the significant historical and natural resources of the Wabash River Corridor. Banks of the Wabash, Inc. brings together a variety of individuals who are interested in conservation, historic preservations, economic development, community education and heritage tourism.

Central Indiana Land Trust, Inc.

The Central Indiana Land Trust (CILTI) is a nonprofit 501(c)(3) corporation formed in 1990. CILTI maintains that development must be balanced with adequate greenspace. It operates in a regional capacity throughout central Indiana, and actively seeks to protect a broad array of natural areas from small urban greenspaces to pristine nature preserves of high biological integrity.

Hoosier River Watch

Hoosier Riverwatch is a state-sponsored water quality monitoring initiative. The program was started in 1994 to increase public awareness of water quality issues and concerns by training volunteers to monitor stream water quality. Hoosier Riverwatch collaborates with agencies and volunteers to:

- Increase public involvement in water quality issues through hands-on training of volunteers in stream monitoring and cleanup activities.
- Educate local communities about the relationship between land use and water quality.
- Provide water quality information to citizens and governmental agencies working to protect Indiana's rivers and streams.

Niches Land Trust

NICHES is "Northern Indiana Citizens Helping Ecosystems Survive." The goal of this organization is to help preserve the various elements of our landscape and provide scenic beauty, wildlife habitat, open areas and natural places for the enjoyment of current and future generations. NICHES Land Trust serves the Central-Northwest Indiana region including, but not limited to Benton, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren, and White Counties.

Sycamore Trails Resource Conservation and Development

The Sycamore Trails RC&D is a non-profit organization that helps people care for, conserve, and develop natural, human, and economic resources in a way that will improve the area's environment, economy and standard of living. Sycamore Trails RC&D serves 9 counties in West Central Indiana: Clay, Fountain, Montgomery, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion, and Vigo. Sycamore Trails encourages good management and stewardship of forest resources, works to improve the quality and quantity of fish and wildlife habitat, and assists and educates other organizations on obtaining grant funding. They are in the final stages of organizing a new land trust committee which will accept conservation easements on private land.

Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission

The Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission was authorized with the passage of House Enrolled Act 1382 by the 1991 Indiana General Assembly. The current applicable Indiana Code, IC 14-13-6, was amended by the 1997 General Assembly. The Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission, representing the Wabash River Heritage Corridor, shall protect and enhance the natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources and encourage sustainable development of the corridor. This will be accomplished by stimulating public interest, encouraging the exchange of information, and supporting the establishment of common goals and cooperative actions of people and communities within the Wabash River Heritage Corridor.

Goals for the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission were defined in public meetings held in 1992/93, and include the following:

- To promote the improvement of the natural environment of the corridor.

- To promote the improvement of recreational opportunities in the corridor.
- To increase public awareness of the corridor as a whole.
- To encourage that recreational areas and trails are acquired and developed in the corridor without the use of eminent domain.
- To promote the development of a better environment ethic in the citizens and communities of the corridor.
- To promote better cooperation between all of the groups and individuals with an interest in the corridor.

Montgomery Co SWCD

The Montgomery Co. SWCD assists private landowners with personal technical assistance to help them conserve soil and protect water quality. This assistance includes soil erosion protection and the maintenance and improvement of wetlands, cropland, woodlands, wildlife and wildlife habitat, native and prairie pastures and other lands. The Montgomery Co. SWCD distributes information on building site and home drainage, tree ordering, butterfly gardening, composting, and erosion control for yards and stream banks. They are also involved in environmental education through the 4th Grade Conservation Field Day and other forms of teacher assistance. Adult education workshops are given in cooperation with the Purdue Cooperative Extension Service.

Vision 2020

Vision 2020 works to improve the quality of life and the environment of the Greater Lafayette community. This group has developed broad-based voluntary action plans for their community that will aid in balancing planned growth and economic vitality. They are partnering with the Lafayette community to develop practical solutions to the issues of land use, waste disposal, energy use, preservation, and stewardship of their environment.

Part I, Chapter 2: General Watershed Description

This Chapter provides a general description of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed and includes the following:

Section 2.1 Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed Overview

Section 2.2 Land Cover, Population, and Growth Trends

Section 2.3 Agricultural Activities in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

Section 2.4 Significant Natural Areas in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

Section 2.5 Surface Water Use Designations and Classifications

Section 2.6 US Geological Survey Water Use Information for the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

Section 2.7 Superfund Sites in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

2.1 Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed Overview

The Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed discussed in this strategy is composed of the Indiana portions of two 8 digit (05120108 and 05120109) hydrologic unit code (HUC) watersheds located in west-central Indiana (Figure 2-1). The watershed encompasses approximately 2200 square miles in thirteen different counties and approximately 1400 miles of perennial streams (USEPA 2002a). It is subdivided into 122 subbasins represented on the map by 14 digit HUCs (Figure 2-2). Over 80% of the watershed is classified as agricultural and just over 10% is forested. The majority of the soils in the watershed have low to medium erosion potential (Figure 2-3).

The Wabash has always been Indiana's most famous river. Occupying the heartland of the state, the river drains two-thirds of the 92 counties as it flows over 475 miles to its confluence with the Ohio below Mount Vernon. The river rises in Ohio near Fort Recovery and flows for only thirty miles before it becomes entirely an Indiana river. This section of the Wabash River originates north of Lafayette, at the point where Wildcat Creek flows into it. Here the Wabash is a wide, slow-moving, meandering river which seldom clears. The banks are tree-covered with crop fields beyond. Game fish species present include smallmouth bass, sauger, rock bass and catfish (channel, blue and flathead) (IDNR 1999). The river flows to the southwest and south from there for approximately 150 miles before reaching the end of the watershed at the Parke-Vigo County border near Clinton, Indiana. The Little Vermillion River originates in Illinois, crossing the Indiana border near Cayuga, Indiana. It flows approximately 15 miles to the east before emptying into the Wabash River near Newport, Indiana.

The northern half of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed is located in the Central Corn Belt plains ecoregion, which is characterized by smooth plains that once supported extensive prairie communities intermixed with oak-hickory forests. The dark, fertile soil is well-suited for agriculture and much of the natural vegetation has been replaced by corn and soybeans. The eastern portion of the watershed is located in the Eastern Corn Belt plains ecoregion, which is characterized by rolling plains, with beech/maple vegetation, and soils that are good for cropland. The southern portion of the watershed, along the Wabash River, is located in the Interior River Lowland ecoregion, which is made up of wide, flat-bottomed terraced valleys and dissected glacial till plains. Less than half of this area is in cropland and about a quarter is in pasture (US EPA 1999).

2.2 Land Cover, Population, and Growth Trends

2.2.1 General Land Cover

Native vegetation in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed is a mixture of prairie and upland mixed hardwood forest in varied stages of succession. The U.S. Geological Survey - Biological Resources Division and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are overseeing the National Gap Analysis Program (GAP). In Indiana, Indiana State University and Indiana University are carrying out the Indiana GAP Project which involves an analysis of current vegetative land cover through remote sensing (ISU 2001). This analysis provides vegetative land cover data in 30 by 30-meter grids (Figure 2-4). The following is a summary of vegetative cover in the watershed determined from the GAP image:

- 1.6% Urban (impervious, low and high density)
- 81.8% Agricultural vegetation (row crop and pasture)
- 13.7% Forest vegetation (shrubland, woodland, forest)
- 2.3% Wetland vegetation (Palustrine: forest, shrubland, herbaceous)

0.6% Open Water

2.2.2 Population

The 2000 total population in the thirteen counties that have land portions in the watershed was 600,297 (Census 2001). Table 2-1 shows a break down of population by county and estimated population projections. It should be noted that these numbers do not reflect the actual population living in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed. For example, only a portion of Boone and Montgomery Counties are within the land area of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed (Figure 2-1). A better estimate of the population within the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed may be the 1995 U.S. Geological Survey Water Use Reports, which show a total population in the watershed of 184,950 in 1995 (Table 2-7).

The U.S. Census and the Indiana Business Research Center also provide information about the population in cities and towns (IBRC 1997). Table 2-2 contains population estimates for various cities and towns located within the watershed.

2.3 Agricultural Activities in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

Agriculture is the dominant land use in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed. Section 2.2.1 shows that 81.8 percent of land cover in the watershed is agricultural vegetation. This section provides an overview of the agricultural activities in the watershed.

2.3.1 Livestock Operations

Livestock production within the watershed encompasses several species, and the overall composition changes from county to county. Hogs and cattle are produced in all thirteen counties. Tippecanoe County is one of the top producers of sheep in the state and White County produces a significant number of layers. See Table 2-3 for livestock inventory numbers. Some animals are raised in open lots or pastures and some are raised in confined feeding lots or buildings. Confined feeding is the raising of animals for food, fur or recreation in lots, pens, ponds, sheds or buildings, where they are confined, fed and maintained for at least 45 days during any year, and where there is no ground cover or vegetation present over at least half of the animals' confinement area. Livestock markets and sale barns are generally excluded (IDEM 1999a).

Indiana law defines a confined feeding operation as any livestock operation engaged in the confined feeding of at least 300 cattle, or 600 swine or sheep, or 30,000 fowl, such as chickens, ducks and other poultry. The IDEM regulates these confined feeding operations, as well as smaller livestock operations which have violated water pollution rules or laws, under IC 13-18-10.

As of October 1999, there were 219 livestock producers operating under the Confined Feeding Rules in the thirteen counties of the watershed (IDEM 1999). Table 2-3 shows livestock numbers from the USDA Agricultural Census "inventory" animals in each county (USDA 1997).

2.3.2 Crop Production

The soils of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed are good for crop production. Table 2-4 lists the acres of the major crops produced in 1997 throughout the thirteen counties in the watershed. For 1997, total acres of corn for grain edged out total acres of soybeans for beans as the number one crop produced in the thirteen counties. Corn and soybeans are clearly the primary crops produced in the watershed on the basis of total acres.

2.4 Significant Natural Areas in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

In 1993, the Indiana Natural Resources Commission (NRC) adopted its "Outstanding Rivers" List for Indiana. This listing is referenced in the standards for utility line crossings within floodways, formerly governed by IC 14-28-2 and now controlled by 310 IAC 6-1-16 through 310 IAC 6-1-18. Except where incorporated into a statute or rule, the "Outstanding Rivers List" is intended to provide guidance rather than to have regulatory application (NRC 1997). To help identify the rivers and streams which have particular environmental or aesthetic interest, a special listing has been prepared by IDNR's Division of Outdoor Recreation. This listing is a corrected and condensed version of a list compiled by American Rivers and dated October 1990. The NRC has adopted the IDNR listing as an official recognition of the resource values of these waters. A river included in the "Outstanding Rivers List" qualifies under one or more of 22 categories. Table 2-5 presents the rivers in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed which are on the "Outstanding Rivers List" and their significance.

State Parks, Forests, Nature Preserves, and Recreation Areas

Table 2-6 lists a number of parks, forests, nature preserves and other recreational areas within the counties included in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed. Since all the special areas in these counties are listed, some of the areas may be located outside of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed.

2.5 Surface Water Use Designations and Classifications

The following uses are designated by the Indiana Water Pollution Control Board (327 IAC 2-1-3 [327 IAC 2-1.5-5 for the Great Lakes system]):

- Surface waters of the state are designated for full-body contact recreation.
- All waters, except limited use waters, will be capable of supporting a well-balanced, warm water aquatic community and, where natural temperatures will permit, will be capable of supporting put-and-take trout fishing. All waters capable of supporting the natural reproduction of trout as of February 17, 1977, shall be so maintained.
- All waters, which are used for public or industrial water supply, must meet the standards for those uses at the point where water is withdrawn.
- All waters, which are used for agricultural purposes, must meet minimum surface water quality standards.
- All waters in which naturally poor physical characteristics (including lack of sufficient flow), naturally poor or reversible man-induced conditions, which came into existence prior to January 1, 1983, and having been established by use attainability analysis, public comment period, and hearing may qualify to be classified for limited use and must be evaluated for restoration and upgrading at each triennial review of this rule.
- All waters, which provide unusual aquatic habitat, which are an integral feature of an area of exceptional natural beauty or character, or which support unique assemblages of aquatic organisms may be classified for exceptional use (or designated as outstanding state resource waters in the Great Lakes system).

All waters of the state, at all times and at all places, including the mixing zone, shall meet the minimum conditions of being free from substances, materials, floating debris, oil, or scum attributable to municipal, industrial, agricultural, and other land use practices, or other discharges (327 IAC 2-1-6 [327 IAC 2-1.5-8 for the Great Lakes system]):

- that will settle to form putrescent or otherwise objectionable deposits,
- that are in amounts sufficient to be unsightly or deleterious,
- that produce color, visible oil sheen, odor, or other conditions in such degree as to create a nuisance,
- which are in amounts sufficient to be acutely toxic to, or to otherwise severely injure or kill aquatic life, other animals, plants, or humans, or
- which are in concentrations or combinations that will cause or contribute to the growth of aquatic plants or algae to such degree as to create a nuisance, be unsightly, or otherwise impair designated uses.

2.5.1 Surface Water Classifications in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

The statewide classifications discussed in Section 2.5 apply to all stream segments in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed with the exceptions of:

* Big Pine Creek in Warren County downstream of the State Road 55 bridge near the town of Pine Village to its confluence with the Wabash River,

* Mud Pine Creek in Warren County from the bridge on the County Road between Brisco and Rainsville to its confluence with Big Pine Creek,

* Fall Creek in Warren County from the old C.R. 119 bridge in the NW quarter of Section 21, Township 22N, Range 8W downstream to its confluence with Big Pine Creek,

* Bear Creek in Fountain County from the bridge on County Road 450 North to its confluence with the Wabash River,

* Rattlesnake Creek in Fountain County from the bridge on County Road 450 North to its confluence with Bear Creek,

* The small tributary to Bear Creek in Fountain County within the Portland Arch Nature Preserve which enters Bear Creek at the sharpest bend and has formed the small natural bridge which is called Portland Arch,

which are all designated for exceptional use by the Indiana Water Pollution Control Board in 327 IAC 2-1-11 (1997). There are no waters in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed that are currently designated for limited use in 327 IAC 2-1-11.

2.6 US Geological Survey Water Use Information for

the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

The U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) National Water-Use Information Program is responsible for compiling and disseminating the nation's water-use data. The USGS works in cooperation with local, State, and Federal environmental agencies to collect water-use information at a site-specific level. USGS also compiles the data from hundreds of thousands of sites to produce water-use information aggregated up to the county, state, and national levels. Every five years, data at the state and hydrologic region level are compiled into a national water-use data system. Table 2-7 shows the USGS Water-Use information for the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed for 1995 (USGS 2001).

2.7 Superfund Sites in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

Superfund is a program administered by the EPA to locate, investigate, and clean up the worst hazardous waste sites throughout the United States. Before the Superfund Program was established in 1980, hazardous wastes were often left in the open, where they seeped into the ground, flowed into rivers and lakes, and contaminated soil and groundwater. Consequently, where these practices were intensive or continuous, there were uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. These sites include abandoned warehouses, manufacturing facilities, processing plants, and landfills (USEPA 2002b).

There is one Superfund (CERCLA) site listed in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed in Indiana:

- Tippecanoe Sanitary Landfill, Inc. - Lafayette, IN

The Record of Decision gives a detailed description of the site, including the media and contaminants involved. This is included in Appendix E.

Part I, Chapter 3: Causes and Sources of Water Pollution

A number of substances including nutrients, bacteria, oxygen-demanding wastes, metals, and toxic substances, cause water pollution. Sources of these pollution-causing substances are divided into two broad categories: point sources and nonpoint sources. Point sources are typically piped discharges from wastewater treatment plants, large urban and industrial stormwater systems, and other facilities. Nonpoint sources can include atmospheric deposition, groundwater inputs, and runoff from urban areas, agricultural lands and others. Chapter 3 includes the following:

Section 3.1 Causes of Pollution

Section 3.2 Point Sources of Pollution

Section 3.3 Nonpoint Sources of Pollution

3.1 Causes of Pollution

'Causes of pollution' refers to the substances which enter surface waters from point and nonpoint sources and result in water quality degradation and impairment. Major causes of water quality impairment include biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), nutrients, pesticides, toxicants (such as heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs], chlorine, pH, ammonia, and cyanide), and *E. coli* bacteria. Table 3-1 provides a general overview of causes of impairment and the activities that may lead to their introduction into surface waters. Each of these causes is discussed in the following sections.

3.1.1 *E. coli* Bacteria

E. coli bacteria are associated with the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals. They are widely used as an indicator of the potential presence of waterborne disease-causing (pathogenic) bacteria, protozoa, and viruses because they are easier and less costly to detect than the actual pathogenic organisms. The presence of waterborne disease-causing organisms can lead to outbreaks of such diseases as typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, and cryptosporidiosis. The detection and identification of specific bacteria, viruses, and protozoa (such as *Giardia*, *Cryptosporidium*, and *Shigella*), require special sampling protocols and very sophisticated laboratory techniques which are not commonly available.

E. coli water quality standards have been established in order to ensure safe use of waters for water supplies and recreation. 327 IAC 2-1-6 Section 6(d) (327 IAC 2-1.5-8(e)(2) for Great Lakes system) states that *E. coli* bacteria, using membrane filter count (MF), shall not exceed 125 per 100 milliliters as a geometric mean based on not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30 day period nor exceed 235 per 100 milliliters in any one sample in a 30 day period.

E. coli bacteria may enter surface waters from nonpoint source runoff, but they also come from improperly treated discharges of domestic wastewater. Common potential sources of *E. coli* bacteria include leaking or failing septic systems, direct septic discharge, leaking sewer lines or pump station overflows, runoff from livestock operations, urban stormwater and wildlife. *E. coli* bacteria in treatment plant effluent are controlled through disinfection methods including chlorination (often followed by dechlorination), ozonation or ultraviolet light radiation.

E. coli is not a significant source of pollution in this watershed. There are no segments of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed currently appearing on Indiana's 303(d) list for impairment due to *E. coli* contamination.

3.1.2 Toxic Substances

327 IAC 2-1-9(45) (327 IAC 2-1.5-2(84) for Great Lakes system) defines toxic substances as substances which are or may become harmful to plant or animal life or to food chains when present in sufficient concentrations or combinations. Toxic substances include, but are not limited to, those pollutants identified as toxic under Section 307 (a)(1) of the Clean Water Act. Standards for individual toxic substances are listed in 327 IAC 2-1-6 (327 IAC 2-1.5-8 for Great Lakes system). Toxic substances frequently encountered include chlorine, ammonia, organics (hydrocarbons and pesticides), heavy metals and pH. These materials are toxic to different organisms in varying amounts, and the effects may be evident immediately or may only be manifested after long-term exposure or accumulation in living tissue.

Whole effluent toxicity testing is required for major NPDES dischargers (discharge over 1 million gallons per day or population greater than 10,000). This test shows whether the effluent from a treatment plant is toxic, but it does not identify the specific cause of toxicity. If the effluent is found to be toxic, further testing is done to determine the specific cause. This follow-up testing is called a toxicity reduction evaluation. Other testing, or monitoring, done to detect aquatic toxicity problems include fish tissue analyses, chemical water quality sampling and assessment of fish community and bottom-dwelling organisms such as aquatic insect larvae. These monitoring programs are discussed in Chapter 4.

Each of the substances below can be toxic in sufficient quantity or concentration.

Metals

Municipal and industrial dischargers and urban runoff are the main sources of metal contamination in surface water. Indiana has stream standards for many heavy metals, but the most common ones in municipal permits are cadmium, chromium, copper, nickel, lead, mercury, and zinc. These standards are listed in 327 IAC 2-1-6 (327 IAC 2-1.5-8 for Great Lakes system). Point source discharges of metals are controlled through the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process. Mass balance models are employed to determine allowable concentrations for a permit limit. Municipalities with significant industrial users discharging wastes to their treatment facilities limit the heavy metals from these industries through a pretreatment program. Source reduction and wastewater recycling at waste water treatment plants (WWTP) also reduces the amount of metals being discharged to a stream. Nonpoint sources of metal pollution are controlled through best management practices.

In Indiana, as well as many other areas of the country, mercury contamination in fish has caused the need to post widespread fish consumption advisories. The source of the mercury is unclear; however, atmospheric sources are suspected and are currently being studied.

There are three segments of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed that appear on Indiana's 303(d) list for impairment due to mercury contamination. These segments are currently scheduled for TMDL development from 2009-2011.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were first created in 1881 and began to be commercially manufactured around 1929. Because of their fire-resistant and insulating properties, PCBs were widely used in transformers, capacitors, and in hydraulic and heat transfer systems. In addition, PCBs were used in products such as plasticizers, rubber, ink, and wax. In 1966, PCBs were first detected in wildlife, and were soon found to be ubiquitous in the environment (Bunce 1994). PCBs entered the environment through unregulated disposal of products such as waste oils, transformers, capacitors, sealants, paints, and carbonless copy paper. In 1977, production of PCBs in North America was halted. The PCB contamination present in our surface waters and environment today is the result of historical waste disposal practices. There are six segments of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed that appear on Indiana's 303(d) list for impairment due to PCB contamination. These segments are currently scheduled for TMDL development from 2009-2011.

Ammonia (NH₃)

Point source dischargers are one of the major sources of ammonia. In addition, discharge of untreated septic effluent, decaying organisms which may come from nonpoint source runoff and bacterial decomposition of animal waste also contribute to the level of ammonia in a waterbody. Standards for ammonia are listed in 327 IAC 2-1-6 (327 IAC 2-1.5-8 for Great Lakes system).

Ammonia is not a significant source of pollution in this watershed. There are no segments of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed currently appearing on Indiana's 303(d) list for impairment due to ammonia contamination.

Pesticides

Pesticides include a broad array of chemicals used to control plant growth (herbicides), insects (insecticides), fungi (fungicides), and other organisms. Pesticides enter surface waters primarily through nonpoint source runoff from agricultural lands and urban areas. While some pesticides undergo biological degradation by soil and water bacteria, others are very resistant to degradation. Such nonbiodegradable compounds may become "fixed" or bound to clay particles and organic matter in the soil, making them less available. However, many pesticides are not permanently fixed by the soil. Instead they collect on plant surfaces and enter the food chain, eventually accumulating in wildlife such as fish and birds. Many pesticides have been found to negatively affect both humans and wildlife by damaging the nervous, endocrine, and reproductive systems or causing cancer (Kormondy 1996).

Pesticide contamination is due not only to current nonpoint sources of pesticides, but also to legacy pesticides, or those pesticides that are no longer being used but are still persistent in the environment. Thus, measurements of pesticide pollution may not be accurate estimates of the amount of pesticides currently being discharged into surface waters, but rather reflections of both past and present pesticide use.

Pesticides are not a significant source of pollution in this watershed. There are no segments of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed currently appearing on Indiana's 303(d) list due to impairment from pesticide contamination.

Cyanide

Cyanide is used in several manufacturing processes, including metal finishing and glass manufacturing, and consequently it may enter surface waters through industrial runoff. Cyanide ties up the hemoglobin sites that bind oxygen to red blood cells, resulting in oxygen deprivation. This condition is known as cyanosis and is characterized by a blue skin color. Cyanide also causes chronic effects on the thyroid and central nervous system (Davis & Cornwell

1998). Most water quality monitoring programs measure total cyanide. This may overestimate the threat posed by cyanide contamination however, as total cyanide is a waste product of wastewater treatment plants. The parameter of concern to human health is free cyanide, which is included in measurements of total cyanide but different methods must be used to measure it separately.

Cyanide is not a significant source of pollution in this watershed. There are no segments of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed currently appearing on Indiana's 303(d) list for impairment due to cyanide contamination.

3.1.3 Oxygen-Consuming Wastes

Oxygen-consuming wastes include decomposing organic matter or chemicals, which reduce dissolved oxygen in water through chemical reactions, creating what is known as biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). Raw domestic wastewater contains high concentrations of oxygen-consuming wastes that need to be removed from the wastewater before it can be discharged into a waterway. Maintaining a sufficient level of dissolved oxygen in the water is critical to most forms of aquatic life.

The concentration of dissolved oxygen in a water body is one indicator of the general health of an aquatic ecosystem. 327 IAC 2-1 Section 6(b)(3) states that concentrations of dissolved oxygen shall average at least five milligrams per liter per calendar day and shall not be less than four milligrams per liter at any time. Salmonid waters which support cold water fish have a higher dissolved oxygen requirement. In these waters, dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be less than six milligrams per liter at any time and shall not be less than seven milligrams per liter in areas where spawning and imprinting occur during the season in which they occur. Dissolved oxygen concentrations in the open waters of Lake Michigan shall not be less than seven milligrams per liter at any time (327 IAC 2-1.5-8(d)(1)). Dissolved oxygen concentrations are affected by a number of factors. Higher dissolved oxygen is produced by turbulent actions, such as waves, which mix air and water. Lower water temperature also generally allows for retention of higher dissolved oxygen concentrations. Low dissolved oxygen levels tend to occur more often in warmer, slow-moving waters. In general, the lowest dissolved oxygen concentrations occur during the warmest summer months and particularly during low flow periods.

Sources of dissolved oxygen depletion include wastewater treatment plant effluent, the decomposition of organic matter (such as leaves, dead plants and animals) and organic waste matter that is washed or discharged into the water. Sewage from human and household wastes is high in organic waste matter. Bacterial decomposition can rapidly deplete dissolved oxygen levels unless these wastes are adequately treated at a wastewater treatment plant. In addition, excess nutrients in a water body may lead to an over-abundance of algae and reduce dissolved oxygen in the water through algal respiration and decomposition of dead algae. Also, some chemicals may react with and bind up dissolved oxygen. Industrial discharges with oxygen-consuming wasteflow may be resilient instream and continue to use oxygen for a long distance downstream.

Oxygen-consuming wastes are not a significant source of pollution in this watershed. There are no segments of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed currently appearing on Indiana's 303(d) list for impairment due to oxygen-consuming wastes.

3.1.4 Nutrients

The term "nutrients" in this Strategy refers to two major plant nutrients: phosphorus and nitrogen. These are common components of fertilizers, animal and human wastes, vegetation, and some industrial processes. Nutrients in surface waters come from both point and nonpoint sources. Nutrients are beneficial to aquatic life in small amounts. However, in over-abundance and under favorable conditions, they can stimulate algal blooms and excessive plant growth in quiet waters or low flow conditions. The algal blooms and excessive plant growth often reduce the dissolved oxygen content of surface waters through plant respiration and decomposition of dead algae and other plants. This is accentuated in hot weather and low flow conditions because of the reduced capacity of the water to retain dissolved oxygen.

Nutrients are not a significant source of pollution in this watershed. There are no segments of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed currently appearing on Indiana's 303(d) for impairment due to nutrient contamination.

3.2 Point Sources of Pollution

As discussed previously, sources of water pollution are divided into two broad categories: point sources and nonpoint sources. This section focuses on point sources. Section 3.2.1 defines point sources and Section 3.2.2 discusses point sources in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed.

3.2.1 Defining Point Sources

Point sources refer to discharges that enter surface waters through a pipe, ditch or other well-defined point of discharge. The term applies to wastewater and stormwater discharges from a variety of sources. Wastewater point source discharges include municipal (city and county) and industrial wastewater treatment plants and small domestic wastewater treatment systems that may serve schools, commercial offices, residential subdivisions and individual homes. Stormwater point source discharges include stormwater collection systems for medium and large municipalities which serve populations greater than 100,000 and stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity as defined

in the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 122.26(a)(14)). The primary pollutants associated with point source discharges are oxygen-demanding wastes, nutrients, sediment, color and toxic substances including chlorine, ammonia and metals.

Point source dischargers in Indiana must apply for and obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the state. Discharge permits are issued under the NPDES program, which is delegated to Indiana by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See Chapter 5 for a description of the NPDES program and permitting strategies.

3.2.2 Point Source Discharges in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

As of June 1999, there were 194 active NPDES permits within the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed (Table 3-3, Figure 3-1). Of the 194 active NPDES permits, 12 are for major discharges (see Table 5-1 for a definition of a major discharge).

Another point source covered by NPDES permits is combined sewer overflows (CSO). A combined sewer system is a wastewater collection system that conveys sanitary wastewater (domestic, commercial and industrial wastewater) and stormwater through a single pipe system to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works. A CSO is the discharge from a combined sewer system at a point prior to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works. CSOs are point sources subject to NPDES permit requirements including both technology-based and water quality-based requirements of the Clean Water Act. Table 3-2 shows the CSOs in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed.

In addition to the NPDES permitted dischargers in the watershed, there may be many unpermitted, illegal discharges to the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed system. Illegal discharges of residential wastewater (septic tank effluent) to streams and ditches from straight pipe discharges and old inadequate systems are a problem within the watershed.

3.3 Nonpoint Sources of Pollution

Nonpoint source pollution refers to runoff that enters surface waters through stormwater runoff, contaminated ground water, snowmelt or atmospheric deposition. There are many types of land use activities that can serve as sources of nonpoint source pollution including land development, construction, mining operations, crop production, animal feeding lots, timber harvesting, failing septic systems, landfills, roads and paved areas. Stormwater from large urban areas (greater than 100,000 people) and from certain industrial and construction sites is technically considered a point source since NPDES permits are required for discharges of stormwater from these areas.

Sediment and nutrients are major pollution-causing substances associated with nonpoint source pollution. Others include *E. coli* bacteria, heavy metals, pesticides, oil and grease, and any other substance that may be washed off the ground or removed from the atmosphere and carried into surface waters. Unlike point source pollution, nonpoint pollution sources are diffuse in nature and occur at random time intervals depending on rainfall events. Below is a brief description of major areas of nonpoint sources of pollution in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed.

3.3.1 Agriculture

There are a number of activities associated with agriculture that can serve as potential sources of water pollution. Land clearing and tilling make soils susceptible to erosion, which can then cause stream sedimentation. Pesticides and fertilizers (including synthetic fertilizers and animal wastes) can be washed from fields or improperly designed storage or disposal sites. Construction of drainage ditches on poorly drained soils enhances the movement of oxygen-consuming wastes, sediment and soluble nutrients into groundwater and surface waters.

Concentrated animal operations can be a significant source of nutrients, biochemical oxygen demand and *E. coli* bacteria if wastes are not properly managed. Impacts can result from over-application of wastes to fields, from leaking lagoons and from flows of lagoon liquids to surface waters due to improper waste lagoon management. Also there are potential concerns associated with nitrate nitrogen movement through the soil from poorly constructed lagoons and from wastes applied to the soil surface.

Grassed waterways, conservation tillage, and no-till practices are several common practices used by many farmers to minimize soil loss. Maintaining a vegetated buffer between fields and streams is another excellent way to minimize sediment and nutrient loads to streams.

3.3.2 Urban/Residential

Runoff from urbanized areas, as a rule, is more localized and can often be more severe in magnitude than agricultural runoff. Any type of land-disturbing activity such as land clearing or excavation can result in soil loss and sedimentation. The rate and volume of runoff in urban areas is much greater due both to the high concentration of impervious surface areas and to storm drainage systems that rapidly transport stormwater to nearby surface waters. This increase in volume and rate of runoff can result in streambank erosion and sedimentation in surface waters.

Urban drainage systems, including curb and guttered roadways, also allow urban pollutants to reach surface waters quickly and with little or no filtering. Pollutants include lawn care pesticides and fertilizers, automobile fluids, lawn and household wastes, road salts, and *E. coli* bacteria (from animals and failing septic systems). Household hazardous wastes have the potential to severely contaminate the water if disposed of improperly by pouring down the drain or on the ground. The diversity of these pollutants makes it very challenging to attribute water quality degradation to any one pollutant.

Replacement of natural vegetation with pavement and removal of buffers reduces the ability of the watershed to filter pollutants before they enter surface waters. The chronic introduction of these pollutants and increased flow and velocity into streams results in degraded waters. Many waters adjacent to urban areas are rated as biologically poor. This degradation also exists in lakes, which have been heavily influenced by adjacent urban development.

The population figures discussed in Section 2.3.2 are good indicators of where urban development and potential urban water quality impacts are likely to occur. Concentrated areas where urban development is high may lead to further water quality problems associated with the addition of impervious surfaces next to surface waters.

3.3.3 Onsite Wastewater Disposal

Septic systems contain all of the wastewater from a household or business. A complete septic system consists of a septic tank and an absorption field to receive effluent from the septic tank. The septic tank removes some wastes, but the soil absorption field provides further absorption and treatment. Septic systems can be a safe and effective method for treating wastewater if they are sized, sited, and maintained properly. However, if the tank or absorption field malfunction or are improperly placed, constructed or maintained, nearby wells and surface waters may become contaminated.

Some of the potential problems from malfunctioning septic systems include:

- Polluted groundwater: Pollutants in septic effluent include bacteria, nutrients, toxic substances, and oxygen-consuming wastes. Nearby wells can become contaminated by failing septic systems.
- Polluted surface water: Groundwater often carries the pollutants mentioned above into surface waters, where they can cause serious harm to aquatic ecosystems. Leaking septic tanks can also leak into surface waters through or over the soil. In addition, some septic tanks may directly discharge to surface waters.
- Risks to human health: Septic system malfunctions can endanger human health when they contaminate nearby wells, drinking water supplies, and fishing and swimming areas.

Pollutants associated with onsite wastewater disposal may also be discharged directly to surface waters through direct pipe connections between the septic system and surface waters (straight pipe discharge). However, 327 IAC 5-1-1.5 specifically states that "point source discharge of sewage treated or untreated, from a dwelling or its associated residential sewage disposal system, to the waters of the state is prohibited".

3.3.4 Construction

Construction activities that involve excavation, grading or filling can result in significant erosion and, consequently, sedimentation in streams, if not properly controlled. Sedimentation from developing urban areas can be a major source of pollution due to the cumulative number of acres disturbed in a watershed. Construction of single family homes in rural areas can also be a source of sedimentation when homes are placed in or near stream corridors.

As a pollution source, construction activities are typically temporary, but the impacts on water quality can be severe and long-lasting. Construction activities tend to be concentrated in the more rapidly developing areas of the watershed.

3.3.5 Degraded Wetlands

Healthy wetlands and riparian areas perform valuable water quality-related functions by filtering water and trapping sediments and pollutants. The ability of wetland and riparian areas to remove NPS pollutants from surface water runoff is determined by plant species composition, geochemistry and hydrogeomorphic characteristics. Any changes to these characteristics can affect the filtering capacities of these areas. Activities such as channelization, which modify the hydrology of floodplain wetlands, can alter the ability of these areas to retain sediment when they are flooded and result in erosion and a net export of sediment from the wetland (Reinelt and Horner 1990).

Management measures have been developed for the control of NPS pollution through the protection and restoration of wetlands and riparian areas and the use of vegetated treatment systems. Information on degraded wetlands as potential contributors to nonpoint source pollution and the management measures for NPS pollution abatement is available in the USEPA Draft Guidance entitled "National Management Measures to Protect and Restore Wetlands and Riparian Areas for the Abatement of Nonpoint Source Pollution" (USEPA 2001).

Part I, Chapter 4: Water Quality and Use Support Ratings in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

This section provides a detailed overview of water quality monitoring, water quality, and use support ratings in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed and includes the following:

Section 4.1 Water Quality Monitoring Programs

Section 4.2 Summary of Ambient Monitoring Data for the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

Section 4.3 Fish Consumption Advisories

Section 4.4 Clean Water Act Section 305(b) Report

Section 4.5 Clean Water Act Section 305(b) Assessment and Use-Support: Methodology

4.1 Water Quality Monitoring Programs

This section discusses water quality monitoring programs. Specifically, Section 4.1.1 describes IDEM's Office of Water Quality monitoring programs and Section 4.1.2 discusses other monitoring efforts in the watershed.

4.1.1 Office of Water Quality Programs

The Water Quality Assessment Branch of the Office of Water Quality is responsible for assessing the quality of water in Indiana's lakes, rivers and streams. This assessment is performed by field staff from the Survey Section and the Biological Studies Section. Virtually every element of IDEM's surface water quality management program of IDEM is directly or indirectly related to activities currently carried out by this Branch. The biological and surface water monitoring activities identify stream reaches, watersheds or segments where physical, chemical and/or biological quality has been or would be impaired by either point or nonpoint sources. This information is used to help allocate waste loads equitably among various sources in a way that would ensure that water quality standards are met along stream reaches in each of the nearly 100 stream segments in Indiana.

The purpose of the Surveys Section is to provide the water quality and hydrological data required for the assessment of Indiana's waters by conducting Watershed/Basin Surveys and Stream Reach Surveys. In 1996, the Section began a five-year comprehensive study (Basin Monitoring Strategy) of the State's ten major watersheds. Information from these studies is being integrated with data from biological and nonpoint source studies as well as the Fixed Station Monitoring Program to make a major assessment of the State's waters. Such surveys determine the extent to which water quality standards are being met and whether the fishable, swimmable and water supply uses are being maintained.

Information derived from this strategy will contribute significantly to improved planning processes throughout the Office of Water Quality. This plan should initiate the development of interrelated action plans, which encompass the wide range of responsibilities, such as rule-making, permitting, compliance, nonpoint source issues, and wastewater treatment facility oversight.

The Biological Studies Section conducts studies of fish and macroinvertebrate communities as well as stream habitats to establish biological conditions to which other streams may be compared in order to identify impaired streams or watersheds. The Biological Studies Section also conducts fish tissue and sediment sampling to pinpoint sources of toxic and bioconcentrating substances. Fish tissue data serve as the basis for fish consumption advisories, which are issued, through the Indiana State Department of Health, to protect the health of Indiana citizens. This Section also participates in the development of site-specific water quality standards.

The Biological Studies Section relies on the Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring Programs to provide additional data on lakes and wetlands that may not be sampling sites in the Monitoring Strategy. Volunteer-collected data provides IDEM scientists with an overall view of water quality trends and early warning of problems that may be occurring in a lake or wetland. If volunteers detect that a lake or wetland is severely degraded, professional IDEM scientists will conduct follow-up investigation.

4.1.2 Local Volunteer Monitoring Programs

There are numerous local volunteer monitoring programs actively working throughout the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed. Almost all of these volunteer monitoring programs are conducted through schools and county Soil and Water Conservation Districts. The individual volunteer monitoring programs in the watershed receive support and guidance from Indiana WaterWatchers, IDNR's Hoosier Riverwatch, and various other groups. The main focus of the various watershed volunteer monitoring programs is education.

The following volunteer monitoring programs are involved in conservation and/or education activities in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed:

Group Name: Illinois Native Plant Society
Contact: Ken Konsis
Contact Address: Forest Glen Preserve, 20301 E. 900 North Road
Westville, ILLINOIS 61883
Contact Phone: 217-662-2142
Contact Email: ilnps@aol.com
URL: <http://www.vccd.org>
Activity: Watershed Alliance/Council
Description: Dedicated to the preservation, conservation and study of the native plants and vegetation of Illinois.

Group Name: Prairie Rivers Network
Contact: Marc Miller, Watershed Organizer
Contact Address: 809 S. Fifth Street
Champaign, ILLINOIS 61820
Contact Phone: 217-344-2371
Contact Email: mmiller@prairierivers.org
URL: <http://www.prairierivers.org>
Activity: Other
Description: Prairie Rivers Network is a state-wide river conservation organization. Prairie Rivers Network strives to protect the rivers and streams of Illinois and to promote the lasting health and beauty of watershed communities. By providing information, sound science, and hands-on assistance, Prairie Rivers helps individuals and community groups become effective river conservation leaders.

Group Name: Committee on the Middle Fork of the Vermilion River
Contact: Clark W. Bullard
Contact Address: 509 West Washington Street
Urbana, ILLINOIS 61801
Contact Phone: 217-333-7734
Contact Email: bullard@uiuc.edu
URL: <http://www.middlefork.org>
Activity: Watershed Alliance/Council
Description: COMF works to protect and restore natural conditions in Illinois' only national scenic river.

Group Name: Grand Prairie Friends of Illinois
Contact: none
Contact Address: none
Contact Phone: none
Contact Email: none
URL: <http://www.prairienet.org/gpf/>
Description: Grand Prairie Friends (GPF) is a nonprofit organization composed of people from many walks of life who share a commitment to preserving and restoring tallgrass prairie in East-Central Illinois. GPF acquires and manages prairie remnants, conducts prescribed burns, propagates and plants indigenous prairie species in reconstructions, and generates interest in prairies through a variety of educational programs.

Group Name: Upper Salt Fork River
Contact: Leon Wendte
Contact Address: 2110 W Park Ct, Ste C
Champaign, ILLINOIS 61821
Contact Phone: 217-398-5201 ext.3
Contact Email: leon.wendte@il.nrcs.usda.gov
Activity: Watershed Alliance/Council
Description: Resource concerns identified & prioritized.

4.2 Summary of Ambient Monitoring Data for the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed

The fixed station-monitoring program managed by IDEM's Office of Water Quality has been monitoring surface water chemistry throughout the state since 1957. The data set from 1986 to 1995 was analyzed using the Seasonal Kendall

test. This test deduces if a statistical change in the surface water chemistry occurred over a certain time period. The results of the Seasonal Kendall analysis for stations located in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed are provided in Table 4-1. The data collected from 1991 to 1997 from this monitoring program were also analyzed to determine benchmark characteristics. The results of the benchmark characteristic analysis for stations located in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed are provided in Appendix A. For a more in-depth discussion of this analysis, please refer to the 1997 Indiana Fixed Station Statistical Analysis (IDEM 1998b).

4.3 Fish Consumption Advisories

Since 1972, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, the IDEM, and the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) have worked together to create the Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory (ISDH, IDNR, and IDEM 2001). Each year members from these three agencies meet to discuss the findings of recent fish monitoring data and to develop the new statewide fish consumption advisory.

The 2001 advisory is based on levels of PCBs and mercury found in fish tissue. Fish are tested regularly only in areas where there is suspected contamination. In each area, samples were taken of bottom-feeding fish, top-feeding fish, and fish feeding in between. Over 1,600 fish tissue samples collected throughout the state were analyzed for PCBs, pesticides, and heavy metals. Of those samples, the majority contained at least some mercury. However, not all fish tissue samples had mercury at levels considered harmful to human health. If they did, they are listed in Table 4-3. Because of past, widespread agricultural and industrial use of these materials, their great stability and persistence in the environment, and the potential for bioaccumulation, it is not surprising that concentrations exceeding safe levels have been found in some species. Criteria for placing fish on the Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory are developed from the Great Lakes Task Force risk-based approach.

Table 4-2 shows the ISDH definitions for each Advisory Group.

Table 4-3 shows the waterbodies in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion Watershed that are under the 2001 fish consumption advisory.

4.4 Clean Water Act Section 305(b) Report

Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act requires states to prepare and submit to the EPA a water quality assessment report of state water resources. A new surface water monitoring strategy for the Office of Water Quality was implemented in 1996 with the goal of monitoring all waters of the state by 2001 and reporting the assessments by 2003. Each year approximately 20 percent of the waterbodies in the state will be assessed and reported the following year. To date, one five-year monitoring cycle to survey the surface water quality of the State has been completed. The second survey cycle was begun in 2001. Appendix B contains the listing of the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed waterbodies assessed, status of designated use support, probable causes of impairment, and stream miles affected (IDEM 1998a). The methodologies of the Clean Water Act Section 305(b) assessment and use support ratings are discussed in Section 4.5.

4.5 Clean Water Act Section 305(b) Assessment and Use-Support: Methodology

The Office of Water Quality determines use support status for each stream and waterbody in accordance with the assessment guidelines provided by EPA (USEPA 1997). Results from four monitoring programs are integrated to provide an assessment for each stream and waterbody:

- Physical/chemical water column results,
- Benthic aquatic macroinvertebrate community assessments,
- Fish tissue and surficial aquatic sediment contaminant results, and
- *E. coli* monitoring results.

The assessment process was applied to each data sampling program. The individual assessments were integrated into an overall assessment for each waterbody by use designation: aquatic life support, fish consumption, and recreational use. River miles in a watershed appear as one waterbody while each lake in a watershed is reported as a separate waterbody. Physical/chemical data for toxicants (total recoverable metals), conventional water chemistry parameters (dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature), and bacteria (*E. coli*) were evaluated for exceedance of the Indiana Water Quality Standards (327 IAC 2-1-6). U.S. EPA 305(b) Guidelines were applied to sample results as indicated in Table 4-4 (U.S. EPA 1997).

Part I, Chapter 5: State and Federal Water Programs

This Chapter summarizes the existing point and nonpoint source pollution control programs available for addressing water quality problems in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed. Chapter 5 includes:

Section 5.1 Indiana Department of Environmental Management Water Quality Programs

Section 5.2 Indiana Department of Natural Resources Water Programs

Section 5.3 USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service Water Programs

5.1 Indiana Department of Environmental Management Water Quality Programs

This Section describes the water quality programs managed by the Office of Water Quality within IDEM and includes:

Section 5.1.1 State and Federal Legislative Authorities for Indiana's Water Quality Program

Section 5.1.2 Indiana's Point Source Control Program

Section 5.1.3 Indiana's Nonpoint Source Control Programs

Section 5.1.4 Integrating Point and Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Strategies

Section 5.1.5 Potential Sources of Funding for Water Quality Projects

5.1.1 State and Federal Legislative Authorities for Indiana's Water Quality Program

Authorities for some of the programs and responsibilities carried out by the Office of Water Quality are derived from a number of federal and state legislative mandates outlined below. The major federal authorities for the state's water quality program are found in sections of the Clean Water Act. State authorities are from state statutes.

Federal Authorities for Indiana's Water Quality Program:

- The Clean Water Act Section 301 - Prohibits the discharge of pollutants into surface waters unless permitted by EPA.
- The Clean Water Act Section 303(c) - States are responsible for reviewing, establishing and revising water quality standards for all surface waters.
- The Clean Water Act Section 303(d) - Each state shall identify waters within its boundaries for which the effluent limits required by 301(b)(1)(A) and (B) are not stringent enough to protect any water quality standards applicable to such waters. Requires states to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads that set the maximum amount of pollution that a water body can receive without violating water quality standards.
- The Clean Water Act Section 305(b) - Each state is required to submit a biennial report to the EPA describing the status of surface waters in that state.
- The Clean Water Act Section 319 - Each state is required to develop and implement a nonpoint source pollution management program.
- The Clean Water Act Section 402 - Establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. Allows for delegation of permitting authority to qualifying states (which Indiana has received).
- The Clean Water Act Section 404/401 - Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredge and fill materials into navigable waters and adjoining wetlands. Section 401 requires the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to receive a state Water Quality Certification prior to issuance a 404 permit.

State Authority for Indiana's Water Quality Program:

IC 13-13-5 Designation of Department for Purposes of Federal Law: Designates the Indiana Department of Environmental Management as the water pollution agency for Indiana for all purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) effective January 1, 1988, and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f through 300j) effective January 1, 1988. The state rulemaking authority for water is the Water Pollution Control Board. The board holds monthly meetings that are open to the public. Information on agendas, draft rules, and meeting notices can be obtained by contacting IDEM (see Appendix C).

5.1.2 Indiana's Point Source Control Program

The State of Indiana's efforts to control the direct discharge of pollutants to waters of the State were inaugurated by the passage of the Stream Pollution Control Law of 1943. The vehicle currently used to control direct discharges to waters of the State is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (also referred to as the Clean Water Act). The State of Indiana was granted primacy from U.S. EPA to issue NPDES permits on January 1, 1975 through a Memorandum of Agreement. These permits place limits on the amount of pollutants that may be discharged to waters of the State by each discharger. Limits are set at levels protective of both the aquatic life in the waters which receive the discharge and human health.

U.S. EPA, Region V, has oversight authority for Indiana's NPDES permits program. Under terms of the Memorandum of Agreement, Region V has the right to comment on all draft Major discharger permits. In addition to NPDES, the Office of Water Quality Permits Section has a pretreatment group which regulates municipalities in their development of municipal pretreatment programs and indirect discharges, or those discharges of process wastewater to municipal sewage treatment plants through Industrial Waste Pretreatment permits, and regulates Stormwater, Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO), and variance requests through a special projects group currently known as the Urban Wet Weather Group. Land Application of waste treatment plant sludge is no longer a part of the Office of Water Quality but is now a part of the Office of Land Quality (formerly Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste).

The purpose of the NPDES permit is to control the point source discharge of pollutants into the waters of the State such that the quality of the water of the State is maintained in accordance with the standards contained in 327 IAC 2. The NPDES permit requirements must ensure that the minimum amount of control is imposed upon any new or existing point source through the application of technology-based treatment requirements contained in 327 IAC 5-5-2.

According to 327 IAC 5-2-2, "any discharge of pollutants into waters of the State as a point source discharge, except for exclusions made in 327 IAC 5-2-4, is prohibited unless in conformity with a valid NPDES permit obtained prior to discharge." This is the most basic principal of the NPDES permit program.

There are several different types of permits that are issued in the NPDES permitting program. Table 5-1 lists and describes the various permits. The majority of NPDES permits have existed since 1974. This means that most of the permit writing is for permit renewals. Approximately 10 percent of each year's workload is attributed to new permits, modifications and requests for estimated limits. NPDES permits are designed to be re-issued every five years but are administratively extended in full force and effect indefinitely if the permittee applies for a renewal before the current permit expires.

The federal Clean Water Act Section 104(b)(3) is the authority for NPDES-related State Program Grants. The Section 104(b)(3) program provides for developing, implementing and demonstrating new concepts or requirements that will improve the effectiveness of the NPDES permit program. A project proposed for assistance by this program should deal predominantly with water pollution sources and activities regulated by the NPDES program and produce a strong, beneficial value for the statewide NPDES permit program. Organizations eligible for Section 104(b)(3) funding include State water pollution control agencies, interstate agencies, Tribes, colleges and universities, and other public or nonprofit organizations. For-profit entities, private associations and individuals are not eligible to receive this assistance. The Section 104(b)(3) grant program is administered by the Watershed Management Section within the Planning Branch of the IDEM Office of Water Quality.

5.1.3 Nonpoint Source Control Programs

Nonpoint source (NPS) pollution is so named because the pollutants do not originate at single point sources, such as industrial and municipal waste discharge pipes. Instead, NPS pollutants are carried over fields, lawns, and streets by rainwater, wind, or snowmelt. This runoff may carry with it such things as fertilizer, road salt, sediment, motor oil, or pesticides. These pollutants either enter lakes and streams or seep into groundwater. While some NPS pollution is naturally occurring, most of it is a result of human activities.

Reducing NPS pollution requires careful attention to land use management and local geographic and economic conditions. The state's NPS Program, administered by the IDEM Office of Water Quality's Watershed Management Section, focuses on the assessment and prevention of NPS water pollution. The program also provides for education and outreach in order to improve the way land is managed. Through the use of federal funding for the installation of best management practices (BMPs), the development of watershed management plans, and the implementation of watershed restoration pollution prevention activities, the NPS Program reaches out to citizens so that land is managed in such a way that less pollution is generated.

While a number of agencies and organizations currently have their own programs for addressing specific NPS issues, overall NPS coordination is being aided through the consolidated NPS Management Plan that was developed in the early stages of the Program's formation. The NPS Management Plan was prepared in 1989, partially based on findings from the NPS Assessment Report, which was also completed that year. The NPS Management Plan was updated and received EPA approval in 1999. Some of the objectives of the Management Plan include the education of land users and the reduction and remediation of NPS pollution caused by erosion and sedimentation of forested and agricultural lands and urban runoff. Other objectives address pesticide and fertilizer use, land application of sludge, animal waste practices, past and present mining practices, on-site sewage disposal, and atmospheric deposition.

The many nonpoint source projects funded through the Office of Water Quality are a combination of local, regional, and statewide efforts sponsored by various public and not-for-profit organizations. The emphasis of these projects has been on the local, voluntary implementation of NPS water pollution controls. Since the inception of the program in the late 1980s, it has utilized approximately \$23 million of federal funds for the development of over 299 projects. The federal Clean Water Act contains nonpoint source provisions in several sections of the Act including the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Program, the Section 314 Clean Lakes Program (no longer funded), and the Section 205(j) Water Quality Planning Program. The Section 319 program provides for various voluntary projects throughout the state to prevent water pollution and also provides for assessment and management plans related to water bodies in Indiana impacted by NPS pollution. Section 314 has assessment provisions that assist in determining the nonpoint and point source water quality impacts on lakes and provides recommendations for improvements, but it is currently not funded by Congress. Section 205(j) provides for planning activities relating to the improvement of water quality from nonpoint and point sources by making funding available to municipal and county governments, regional planning commissions, and other public organizations. For-profit entities, non-profit organizations, private associations, and individuals are not eligible for funding through Section 205(j).

The Watershed Management Section within the Planning Branch of the Office of Water Quality provides for the administration of the Section 319 funding source for the NPS-related projects, as well as Section 205(j) grants. Clean Water Act Section 319(h) grant monies are made available to the states on an annual basis by EPA. Agencies and organizations in the state that deal with NPS problems submit proposals to the Office of Water Quality each year for use of these funds in various projects.

One of the most important aspects of all NPS pollution prevention programs is the emphasis on the watershed approach to these programs. This calls for users in the watershed to become involved in the planning and implementation of practices which are designed to prevent pollution. By looking at the watershed as a whole, all situations causing the degradation of water quality will be addressed, not just a few. Appendix C lists the conservation partners and local stakeholders located in the Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion watershed.

5.1.4 Integrating Point and Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Strategies

Two key long-term objectives of watershed management are integrating point and nonpoint source pollution controls and determining the amount and location of the remaining assimilative capacity in a watershed. The information is used for a number of purposes, including: determining if and where new or expanded municipal or industrial wastewater treatment facilities can be allowed; setting the recommended treatment level at these facilities; and identifying where point and nonpoint source pollution controls must be implemented to restore capacity and maintain water quality standards.

Total Maximum Daily Loads

The Clean Water Act mandates an integrated point and nonpoint source pollution control approach. This approach, called a total maximum daily load (TMDL), uses the concept of determining the total pollutant loading from point and nonpoint sources that a waterbody can assimilate while still maintaining its designated use (maintaining water quality standards). The U.S. EPA is responsible for ensuring that TMDLs are completed by States and for approving the completed TMDLs.

Under the TMDL approach, waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards are identified. States establish priorities for action, and then determine reductions in pollutant loads or other actions needed to meet water quality goals. The approach is flexible and promotes a watershed approach driven by local needs and directed by the State's list of priority waterbodies. The overall goal in developing the TMDL is to establish the management actions on point and nonpoint sources of pollution necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards.

The IDEM Office of Water Quality has reorganized its work activities around a five-year rotating basin schedule. The waters of the state have been grouped geographically into major river basins, and water quality data and other information will be collected and analyzed from each basin, or group of basins, once every five years. The schedule for implementing the TMDL Strategy is proposed to follow this rotating basin plan to the extent possible. Supplemental data collection (i.e. collection during a year other than the one prescribed in the Surface Water Quality Monitoring Strategy) may also be required to complete the TMDL process. The TMDL Strategy discusses activities to be accomplished in three phases. Phase One involves planning, sampling and data collection and will take place the first year. Phase Two involves TMDL development and will occur in the second year, and Phase Three is the TMDL implementation and will occur the third year. It is expected that some phases, especially implementation of TMDLs (Phase Three) in the basin(s), may take more than one year to fully accomplish.

In Phase Three, the TMDL scenario chosen in conjunction with watershed stakeholders during Phase Two will be used to develop a plan to implement the TMDL. During this process, stakeholder participation will be essential. The Basin Coordinator, in conjunction with the stakeholder groups, will develop a plan to implement the TMDL. Once the draft plan has been finalized through comments from stakeholder groups and IDEM, the plan becomes 'draft-final' and open to public review. Public meetings will be held in affected areas to solicit comments.

5.1.5 Potential Sources of Funding for Water Quality Projects

There are numerous sources of funding for all types of water quality projects. The sources of funding include federal and state agencies, nonprofits, and private funding. Funds may be loans, cost share projects, or grants. Section 319(h) grants and other funding sources are discussed below.

If a local government, environmental group, university researcher, or other individual or agency wants to find funding to address a local water quality problem, it is well worth the time to prepare a thorough but concise proposal and submit it to applicable funding agencies. Even if a project is not funded, follow-up should be done to determine what changes may be needed in order to make the application more competitive.

Section 319(h) Grants

EPA offers Clean Water Act Section 319(h) grant moneys to the state on an annual basis. These grants must be used to fund projects that address nonpoint source pollution issues. Some projects which the Office of Water Quality has funded with this money in the past include best management practice (BMP) demonstrations, watershed water quality improvements, data management, educational programs, modeling, stream restoration, and riparian buffer establishment. Projects are usually two to three years in length. Section 319(h) grants are intended to be used for project start-up, not as a continuous funding source. Units of government, nonprofit groups, and universities in the state that have expertise in nonpoint source pollution problems are invited to submit Section 319(h) proposals to the Office of Water Quality.

Office of Water Quality staff review proposals for minimum 319(h) eligibility criteria such as:

- Does it support the state NPS Management Program objectives?
- Does the project address targeted, high priority watersheds?
- Are there sufficient non-federal cost-share matching funds available (25% of project costs, either cash or in-kind services)?
- Are measurable outputs identified?
- Is monitoring required? Is there a Quality Assurance/Quality Control plan for monitoring?
- If a Geographical Information System/Global Positioning System is used, is it compatible with that of the state?
- Is there a commitment for educational activities and a final report?
- Are upstream sources of NPS pollution addressed?
- Are local stakeholders involved in the project?

Office of Water Quality staff separately review and rank each proposal which meets the minimum 319(h) eligibility criteria. In their review, members consider such factors as: technical soundness; likelihood of achieving water quality results; degree of balance lent to the statewide NPS Program in terms of project type; and competence/reliability of contracting agency. They then convene to discuss individual project merits, to pool all rankings and to arrive at final rankings for the projects. Comments are also sought from outside experts in other governmental agencies, nonprofit groups, and universities. The Office of Water Quality seeks a balance between geographic regions of the state and types of projects. All proposals that rank above the funding target are included in the annual grant application to EPA, with EPA reserving the right to make final changes to the list. Actual funding depends on approval from EPA and yearly congressional appropriations.

To obtain more information about applying for a Section 319(h) grant, contact:

IDEM Office of Water Quality
Watershed Management Section
100 N. Senate Avenue
P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, IN 46206-6015
(317) 233-8803

Other Sources of Funding

Besides Section 319(h) funding, there are numerous sources of funding for all types of water quality projects. The sources of funding include federal and state agencies, nonprofit, and private funding. Funds may be loans, cost shares, or grants. Appendix D provides a summary list of agencies and funding opportunities.

5.2 Indiana Department of Natural Resources Water Programs

5.2.1 Division of Soil Conservation

The Division of Soil Conservation's mission is to ensure the protection, wise use, and enhancement of Indiana's soil and water resources. The Division's employees are part of Indiana's Conservation Partnership, which includes the 92 soil and water conservation districts (SWCDs), the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service. Working together, the partnership provides technical, educational, and financial assistance to citizens to solve erosion and sediment-related problems occurring on the land or impacting public waters.

The Division administers the Clean Water Indiana soil conservation and water quality protection program under guidelines established by the State Soil Conservation Board, primarily through the local SWCDs in direct service to landusers. The Division staff includes field-based resource specialists who work closely with landusers, assisting in the selection, design, and installation of practices to reduce soil erosion on agricultural land. The Stormwater and Sediment Control Program works primarily with developers, contractors, realtors, property holders and others to address erosion and sediment concerns on non-agricultural lands, especially those undergoing development.

The Lake and River Enhancement (LARE) program utilizes a watershed approach to reduce non-point source sediment and nutrient pollution of Indiana's and adjacent states' surface waters to a level that meets or surpasses state water quality standards. To accomplish this goal, LARE provides technical and financial assistance to local entities for qualifying projects that improve and maintain water quality in public access lakes, rivers, and streams.

Hoosier Riverwatch is a water quality monitoring initiative which aims to increase public awareness of water quality issues and concerns through hands-on training of volunteers in stream monitoring and cleanup activities. Hoosier Riverwatch collaborates with agencies and volunteers to educate local communities about the relationship between land use and water quality and to provide water quality information to citizens and governmental agencies working to protect Indiana's rivers and streams.

5.2.2 Division of Water

The IDNR Division of Water (DOW) is charged by the State of Indiana to maintain, regulate, collect data on, and evaluate Indiana's surface and ground water resources.

The Engineering Branch of the DOW includes Dam and Levee Safety, Project Development, Surveying, Drafting, and Computer Services. The Dam and Levee Safety Section performs geotechnical and hydraulic evaluation on existing and proposed dams and levees throughout the State. The Project Development Section provides technical support to locally funded water resource projects along with engineering leadership and construction management to State-funded water resource projects. The remaining sections provide support services to all Sections within the DOW such as reservoir depth mapping, topographic mapping, highwater marks, design of publications and brochures, and computer procurement and maintenance.

The Planning Branch of the DOW consists of Basin Studies, Coastal Coordination, Floodplain Management, Ground Water, Hydrology and Hydraulics, and Water Rights. Basin Studies are comprehensive reports on surface- and ground-water availability and use. Coastal Coordination is a communication vehicle to address Lake Michigan's diverse shoreline issues. Floodplain Management involves various floodplain management aspects including coordination with the National Flood Insurance Program and with State and Federal Emergency Management agencies during major flooding events. The Ground Water Section maintains the water-well record computer database and publishes reports and maps on the groundwater resource for the State. The Hydrology and Hydraulics Section develops and reviews floodplain mapping and performs hydrologic studies and modeling. The Water Rights Section investigates and mediates groundwater/surface water rights issues, licenses water-well drillers, and develops well construction and abandonment procedures.

The Regulations Branch of DOW is made up of Stream Permits, Lake Permits, Permit Administration, Public Assistance, and Legal Counsel. The Stream Permits Section is responsible for reviewing permit applications for construction activity in the 100 year regulatory floodway along Indiana's waterways. The Lake Permits Section reviews construction projects at or below the legal lake level for all of Indiana's public freshwater lakes. Permit Administration Section provides administrative support to Branch staff, maintains the application database, and coordinates the application review process with other Divisions. The Public Assistance Section provides technical assistance on possible permit applications on proposed construction projects, investigates and mediates unpermitted construction activities and in some cases, with the support of Legal Counsel, pursues legal action for violation of State laws.

5.3 USDA/Natural Resources Conservation Service

Water Quality Programs

While there are a variety of USDA programs available to assist people with their conservation needs, the following assistance programs are the principal programs available.

Conservation of Private Grazing Land Initiative (CPGL)

The Conservation of Private Grazing Land initiative will ensure that technical, educational, and related assistance is provided to those who own private grazing lands. It is not a cost-share program. This technical assistance will offer opportunities for: better grazing land management; protecting soil from erosive wind and water; using more energy efficient ways to produce food and fiber; conserving water; providing habitat for wildlife; sustaining forage and grazing plants; using plants to sequester greenhouse gases and increase soil organic matter; and using grazing lands as a source of biomass energy and raw materials for industrial products.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

NRCS provides technical assistance to landowners interested in participating in the Conservation Reserve Program administered by the USDA Farm Service Agency. The Conservation Reserve Program reduces soil erosion, protects the Nation's ability to produce food and fiber, reduces sedimentation in streams and lakes, improves water quality, establishes wildlife habitat, and enhances forest and wetland resources. It encourages farmers to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover, such as tame or native grasses, wildlife plantings, trees, filterstrips, or riparian buffers. Farmers receive an annual rental payment for the term of the multi-year contract. Cost-share funding is provided to establish the vegetative cover practices.

Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA)

The purpose of the CTA program is to assist landusers, communities, units of state and local government, and other Federal agencies in planning and implementing conservation systems. The purpose of the conservation systems is to reduce erosion, improve soil and water quality, improve and conserve wetlands, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, improve air quality, improve pasture and range condition, reduce upstream flooding, and improve woodlands.

One objective of the program is to assist individual landusers, communities, conservation districts, and other units of State and local government and Federal agencies to meet their goals for resource stewardship and assist individuals in complying with State and local requirements. NRCS assistance to individuals is provided through conservation districts in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Governor of the State, and the conservation district. Assistance is provided to landusers voluntarily applying conservation practices and to those who must comply with local or State laws and regulations.

Another objective is to provide assistance to agricultural producers to comply with the highly erodible land (HEL) and wetland (Swampbuster) provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3801 et. seq.), the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, and wetlands requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. NRCS makes HEL and wetland determinations and helps landusers develop and implement conservation plans to comply with the law. The program also provides technical assistance to participants in USDA cost-share and conservation incentive programs.

NRCS collects, analyzes, interprets, displays, and disseminates information about the condition and trends of the Nation's soil and other natural resources so that people can make good decisions about resource use and about public policies for resource conservation. They also develop effective science-based technologies for natural resource assessment, management, and conservation.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program provides technical, educational, and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related natural resource concerns on their lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. The program provides assistance to farmers and ranchers in complying with Federal, State, and tribal environmental laws, and encourages environmental enhancement. The program is funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation. The purposes of the program are achieved through the implementation of a conservation plan, which includes structural, vegetative, and land management practices on eligible land. Five to ten year contracts are made with eligible producers. Cost-share payments may be made to implement one or more eligible structural or vegetative practices, such as animal waste management facilities, terraces, filter strips, tree planting, and permanent wildlife habitat. Incentive payments can be made to implement one or more land management practices, such as nutrient management, pest management, and grazing land management.

Fifty percent of the funding available for the program is targeted at natural resource concerns relating to livestock production. The program is carried out primarily in priority areas that may be watersheds, regions, or multi-state areas, and for significant statewide natural resource concerns that are outside of geographic priority areas.

Small Watershed Program and Flood Prevention Program (WF 08 or FP 03)

The Small Watershed Program works through local government sponsors and helps participants solve natural resource and related economic problems on a watershed basis. Projects include watershed protection, flood prevention, erosion and sediment control, water supply, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands creation and restoration, and public recreation in watersheds of 250,000 or fewer acres. Both technical and financial assistance are available.

Watershed Surveys and Planning

The Watershed and Flood Prevention Act, P.L. 83-566, August 4, 1954, (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008) authorized this program. Prior to fiscal year 1996, small watershed planning activities and the cooperative river basin surveys and investigations authorized by Section 6 of the Act were operated as separate programs. The 1996 appropriations act combined the activities into a single program entitled the Watershed Surveys and Planning program. Activities under both programs are continuing under this authority.

The purpose of the program is to assist Federal, State, and local agencies and tribal governments to protect watersheds from damage caused by erosion, floodwater, and sediment and to conserve and develop water and land resources.

Resource concerns addressed by the program include water quality, opportunities for water conservation, wetland and water storage capacity, agricultural drought problems, rural development, municipal and industrial water needs, upstream flood damages, and water needs for fish, wildlife, and forest-based industries.

Types of surveys and plans include watershed plans, river basin surveys and studies, flood hazard analyses, and floodplain management assistance. The focus of these plans is to identify solutions that use land treatment and non-structural measures to solve resource problems.

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)

The Wetlands Reserve Program is a voluntary program to restore wetlands. Participating landowners can establish conservation easements of either permanent or 30 year duration, or can enter into restoration cost-share agreements where no easement is involved. In exchange for establishing a permanent easement, the landowner receives payment up to the agricultural value of the land and 100 percent of the restoration costs for restoring the wetlands. The 30 year easement payment is 75 percent of what would be provided for a permanent easement on the same site and 75 percent of the restoration cost. The voluntary agreements are for a minimum 10 year duration and provide for 75 percent of the cost of restoring the involved wetlands. Easements and restoration cost-share agreements establish wetland protection and restoration as the primary land use for the duration of the easement or agreement. In all instances, landowners continue to control access to their land.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program provides financial incentives to develop habitat for fish and wildlife on private lands. Participants agree to implement a wildlife habitat development plan and USDA agrees to provide cost-share assistance for the initial implementation of wildlife habitat development practices. USDA and program participants enter into a cost-share agreement for wildlife habitat development. This agreement generally lasts a minimum of 10 years from the date that the contract is signed.

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Part I Tables

TABLE 0-1: WATERS OF THE MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION ON INDIANA'S 1998 303(D) LIST

ID	Waterbody	Parameter of Concern	Priority for TMDL development
ILRBS-1998	GEORGETOWN	METALS SILTATION ORGANIC ENRICHMENT/LOW DISSOLVED OXYGEN TASTE AND ODOR SUSPENDED SOLIDS	48
IN-0060FCMRC-1998	BIG PINE CREEK	FCA - MERCURY	2009-2011
IN-0060FCPCB-1998	BIG PINE CREEK	FCA - PCBS	2009-2011
IN-0061BIOTA-1998	BIG RACCOON CREEK	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES	2004-2006
IN-0062FCMRC-1998	BIG RACCOON CREEK	FCA - MERCURY	2009-2011
IN-0062FCPCB-1998	BIG RACCOON CREEK	FCA - PCBS	2009-2011
IN-0064BIOTA-1998	CORNSTALK CREEK	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES	2004-2006
IN-0071FCPCB-1998	ELLIOT DITCH	FCA - PCBS	2009-2011
IN-0080BIOTA-1998	NORTH RAMP CREEK	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES	2004-2006
IN-0085BIOTA-1998	SOUTH RAMP CREEK	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES	2004-2006
IN-0093FCMRC-1998	WABASH RIVER	FCA - MERCURY	2009-2011
IN-0093FCPCB-1998	WABASH RIVER	FCA - PCBS	2009-2011
IN-0094FCPCB-1998	WABASH RIVER	FCA - PCBS	2009-2011
IN-0096FCPCB-1998	WEA CREEK	FCA - PCBS	2009-2011

FCA - Fish Consumption Advisory

PCB - Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Hg - Mercury

***Only waters for which fish tissue data support issuance of fish consumption advisories are individually cited above. The Indiana Department of Health has issued a general fish consumption advisory for all other waters of the state. This advisory was based on extrapolation of the fish tissue data that were available and generally recommends that if no site-specific advisory is in place for a waterbody, the public should eat no more than one meal (8 oz.) per week of fish caught in these waters. Women of child bearing age, women who are breast feeding, and children up to 15 years of age should eat no more than one meal per month. The basis for this general advisory is widespread occurrence of mercury or PCBs (or both) in most fish sampled throughout the state. Please refer to the most recent Fish Consumption Advisory booklet available through the Indiana Department of Health (317/233-7808). Sources of the mercury and PCBs are unknown for the most part, but it is suspected that they result from air deposition.

TABLE 2-1: MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1990-2020

County	1990	2000	2010	2020	Percent Change (1990 to 2020)
Benton	9441	9421	9699	9751	3
Boone	38147	46107	48814	50906	33

Fountain	17808	17954	19128	19449	9
Hendricks	75717	104093	115301	123561	63
Montgomery	34436	37629	38298	39020	13
Parke	15410	17241	17724	18183	17
Putnam	30315	36019	37197	38450	26
Tippecanoe	130598	148955	145504	148087	13
Vermillion	16773	16788	18410	18917	12
Vigo	106107	105848	102296	101346	4
Warren	8176	8419	8568	8711	6
White	23265	25267	26311	26767	15

(from IBRC 1999)

TABLE 2-2: MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION CITY AND TOWN POPULATION ESTIMATES

City/Town	Census 1990	Estimate 1996	Percent Change (1990 to 1996)
Ambia	242	255	5
Attica	3547	3118	-12
Battle Ground	1134	1292	13
Bloomington	341	362	6
Boswell	769	823	7
Cayuga	1095	1102	0
Clinton	5081	4812	-5
Covington	2801	2587	-7
Fairview Park	1323	1401	5
Fowler	2346	2315	-1
Hillsboro	557	598	7
Kingman	557	611	9
Ladoga	1141	1214	6
Lafayette	49762	49104	-1
Linden	724	694	-4
Mecca	331	347	4
Mellott	222	253	13
Montezuma	1137	1154	1
Newport	627	625	0
New Richmond	383	353	-7
New Ross	331	347	4
Newtown	243	259	6
Otterbein	1291	1419	9
Oxford	1270	1252	-1
Perrysville	440	464	5
Pine Village	210	210	0
Roachdale	907	955	5
Rockville	2825	2817	0
Rosedale	783	850	8
Russellville	336	372	10
Shadeland	1519	1857	22
Veedersburg	2185	2376	8
Waveland	482	511	6
Waynetown	911	972	6
West Lafayette	26266	30406	15
West Lebanon	813	844	3
Williamsport	1928	1961	1
Wingate	275	300	9

(from IBRC 1997)

TABLE 2-3: LIVESTOCK IN THE MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION WATERSHED

	1997 Livestock Inventory							
	Hogs and pigs		Cattle and calves		Sheep and lamb		Layers 20 weeks and older	
County	Number	State Rank*	Number	State Rank*	Number	State Rank*	Number	State Rank*
Benton	6982	75	3865	78	866	23	127	81
Boone	69682	19	6292	62	608	38	680	44
Fountain	25918	49	9075	42	258	64	118	82
Hendricks	25011	51	7176	55	845	25	@	@
Montgomery	91444	14	8701	48	1240	10	@	@
Parke	25025	50	9518	39	183	76	444	56
Putnam	40026	34	12155	29	1163	11	@	@
Tippecanoe	90874	15	7761	53	1941	2	(D)	33
Vermillion	24205	55	4442	73	352	54	70	89
Vigo	15563	64	3050	85	@	@	450	55
Warren	(D)	21	5000	67	163	79	@	@
White	110596	7	6965	57	519	45	(D)	4

* State Rank is out of a total of 92 counties in Indiana

@ - indicates species is not in the top 4 for this county

D - Numbers not disclosed by USDA-NASS

(from USDA 1997)

TABLE 2-4: CROPS PRODUCED IN THE MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION WATERSHED

	1997 Crops							
	Corn for grain		Soybeans for beans		Wheat		Hay crops	
County	Acres	State Rank*	Acres	State Rank*	Acres	State Rank*	Acres	State Rank*
Benton	120732	2	116750	1	2055	78	2074	86
Boone	98481	12	98462	8	4109	51	5122	55
Fountain	79676	24	75286	24	3205	67	5146	54
Hendricks	66663	41	64551	37	5086	37	6489	37
Montgomery	115932	4	106616	4	5893	29	5557	46
Parke	66914	40	55717	44	8599	15	6085	41
Putnam	63661	47	58850	40	5086	37	10346	25
Tippecanoe	104188	10	95325	11	6350	26	5516	49
Vermillion	47354	63	42563	60	1728	81	3943	65
Vigo	43440	64	43874	59	3365	62	3488	72
Warren	75814	26	70243	32	3854	59	3694	69
White	118282	3	108409	2	3961	57	4423	62

* State Rank is out of a total of 92 counties in Indiana

@ - indicates species is not in the top 4 for this county

D - Numbers not disclosed by USDA-NASS

(from USDA 1997)

TABLE 2-5: OUTSTANDING RIVERS LIST FOR INDIANA

In 1993, the Natural Resources Commission adopted its "Outstanding Rivers List for Indiana." The listing was published in the Indiana Register on March 1 of that year as Information Bulletin #4 in Volume 16, Number 6, page 1677 through 1680 (sometimes cited as 16 IR 1677). The listing has also been specifically incorporated by reference into statutes and rules. Notably, the listing is referenced in the standards for utility line crossings within floodways, formerly governed by IC 14-28-2 and now controlled by 310 IAC 6-1-16 through 310 IAC 6-1-18. See, also, the general permit for logjam removals, implemented as an emergency rule and pending for adoption as a permanent rule at 310 IAC 6-1-20. Except where incorporated into a statute or rule, the listing is intended to provide guidance rather than to have regulatory application.

I. INTRODUCTION

To help identify the rivers and streams which have particular environmental or aesthetic interest, a special listing has been prepared by the division of outdoor recreation of the department of natural resources. The listing is a corrected and condensed version of a listing compiled by American Rivers and dated October 1990. There are about 2,000 river miles included on the listing, a figure which represents less than 9% of the estimated 24,000 total river miles in Indiana. The natural resources commission has adopted the listing as an official recognition of the resource values of these waters.

A river included in the listing qualifies under one or more of the following 22 categories. An asterisk indicates that all or part of the river segment was also included in the "Roster of Indiana Waterways Declared Navigable," 15 IR 2385 (July 1992). [Note: this listing is now included in the 1997 "Roster of Indiana Waterways Declared Navigable or Nonnavigable."] A river designated "EUW" is an exceptional use water. A river designated "HQW" is a high quality water, and a river designated "SS" is a salmonoid stream.

1. Designated National Wild and Scenic Rivers. Rivers that Congress has included in the National Wild and Scenic System pursuant to the National Wild and Scenic River Act, Public Law 90-452.
2. National Wild and Scenic Study Rivers. Rivers that Congress has determined should be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
3. Federally Protected Rivers other than Wild and Scenic. Rivers subject to federal legal protection other than pursuant to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, such as National Rivers and Waterways and National Recreation Areas.
4. State designated Scenic Rivers. Rivers included in state river conservation systems or otherwise protected pursuant to an act of the state legislature.
5. Nationwide Rivers Inventory Rivers. The 1,524 river segments identified by the National Park Service in its 1982 "Nationwide Rivers Inventory" as qualified for consideration for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
6. Hydro Ban Rivers. Rivers on which Congress has prohibited future hydropower development.
7. Rivers Identified in State Inventories or Assessments. Outstanding rivers from state inventories or assessments, i.e., rivers identified as having statewide or greater significance.
8. Atlantic Salmon Restoration Rivers. Rivers undergoing active Atlantic salmon restoration efforts and identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for planned restoration.
9. Federal Public Lands Rivers. Rivers identified in U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management resource planning as potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
10. State Fishing Rivers. Rivers identified by states as having outstanding fishing values, such as Blue Ribbon Trout Streams.
11. State Heritage Program Sites. Rivers identified by state natural heritage programs or similar state programs as having outstanding ecological importance.
12. Priority Aquatic Sites. Rivers identified in "Priority Aquatic Sites for Biological Diversity Conservation," published by the Nature Conservancy in 1985.
13. Canoe Trails. State-designated canoe/boating routes.
14. Outstanding Whitewater Streams. Rivers listed in the American Whitewater Affiliation's 1990 Inventory of American Whitewater.
15. Locally Protected Rivers. Rivers protected through local and private protection strategies.
16. State Park Rivers. Rivers protected by inclusion in a state park or state preserve.
17. Other Rivers. Miscellaneous rivers identified as having outstanding ecological, recreational, or scenic importance.
18. High Water Quality Rivers. "Outstanding Resources Waters" designated by states and other rivers identified by states as having outstanding water quality.
19. National Natural Landmark Rivers. Rivers designated as, or included within, National Natural Landmarks.
20. State Study Rivers. Rivers that have been formally proposed for state protection or designation.
21. BOR Western Rivers. Rivers listed in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's 1982 "Western U.S. Water Plan" proposal as exhibiting identified free-flowing values.
22. State legislated Wabash River Heritage Corridor.

II. LISTING OF OUTSTANDING RIVERS AND STREAMS IN THE MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION WATERSHED

River	Significance	County	Segment
Bear Creek	11, 18, EUW	Fountain	C.R. 250W to confluence with the Wabash River
Big Pine Creek	7, 11, 13,18,20, EUW	Warren	S.R. 18 to confluence with Wabash River
Fall Creek	11, 18, EUW	Warren	U.S. 41 to confluence with Big Pine Creek
Little Pine Creek	11	Warren	Bridge SW of Green Hill to confluence with Wabash River
Mud Pine Creek	11,18, EUW	Warren	S.R. 352 to confluence with Big Pine Creek
Rattlesnake Creek	18, EUW	Fountain	C.R. 350W to confluence with Bear Creek
Wabash*	22	Adams, Allen, Carroll, Cass, Fountain, Gibson, Huntington, Jay, Knox, Miami, Parke, Posey, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Wells	Indiana/Ohio Line to confluence with the Ohio River including the Little River and the portage between the Little River and the Maumee River

TABLE 2-6: SPECIAL AREAS IN THE MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION WATERSHED

County	Special Area	Manager	Access
BENTON	BROUILLETTE (MCGINNIS) GAMEBIRD HABITAT	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	DENO GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	FOWLER COMMUNITY PARK	LOCAL- FOWLER PARK BOARD	OPEN-
BENTON	FOWLER HIGHWAY PRAIRIE MANAGEMENT AREA	DNR NATURE PRESERVES	OPEN-
BENTON	GREENWOOD DITCH GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	HAWKINS GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	KENTLAND BANK GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	MCGINNIS/LAUERMAN GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	METRO-SIXTY GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	NICKLE PLATE FARMS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	PANZER GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	PINE CREEK BOTTOMS GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BENTON	VINEGAR HILL (CODDEN FARM) GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BOONE	BOONE (B SMITH) POND P.F.A.	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
BOONE	NANCY BURTON MEMORIAL PARK	LOCAL- ZIONSVILLE PARK BOARD	OPEN-
BOONE	SUGAR CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
FOUNTAIN	COVINGTON PARK	LOCAL- COVINGTON PARK BOARD	OPEN-
FOUNTAIN	HILLSBORO WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
FOUNTAIN	PORTLAND ARCH NATURE PRESERVE	DNR NATURE PRESERVES	OPEN-
FOUNTAIN	RAVINE PARK	LOCAL- ATTICA PARK BOARD	OPEN-
FOUNTAIN	SHADES STATE PARK	DNR STATE PARKS	OPEN-
HENDRICKS	AVON COMMUNITY PARK	LOCAL- TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON	OPEN-
HENDRICKS	CONSERVATION EASEMENTS	U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	OPEN-
MONTGOMERY	CALVERT & PORTER WOODS (BECKVILLE) NATURE PRESERVE	DNR NATURE PRESERVES	RESTRICTED- BY PERMISSION ONLY
MONTGOMERY	LINCOLN PLAYGROUND	LOCAL- CRAWFORDSVILLE PARK BOARD	OPEN-
MONTGOMERY	PINE HILLS NATURE PRESERVE	DNR STATE PARKS	OPEN-
MONTGOMERY	SHADES STATE PARK	DNR STATE PARKS	OPEN-
MONTGOMERY	SPRING CREEK SEEPS NATURE	DNR NATURE PRESERVES	CLOSED-

County	Special Area	Manager	Access
OMERY	PRESERVE		
PARKE	CECIL B. HARDIN (RACCOON) RESERVOIR	COE, LEASED TO DNR RESERVOIRS	OPEN-
PARKE	MONTEZUMA (WABASH R.) PUBLIC ACCESS SITE	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
PARKE	PEDESTAL ROCK NATURE PRESERVE	DNR STATE PARKS	CLOSED-
PARKE	RACCOON LAKE STATE RECREATION AREA	DNR RESERVOIRS	OPEN-
PARKE	ROCKY HOLLOW-FALLS CANYON NATURE PRESERVE	DNR STATE PARKS	OPEN-
PARKE	SHADES STATE PARK	DNR STATE PARKS	OPEN-
PARKE	TURKEY RUN STATE PARK	DNR STATE PARKS	OPEN-
PUTNAM	BIG WALNUT MANAGED AREA (NP ADDTN.)	DNR NATURE PRESERVES	OPEN- NOTIFICATION REQUESTED
PUTNAM	BIG WALNUT NATURE PRESERVE	DNR NATURE PRESERVES	RESTRICTED-
PUTNAM	BIG WALNUT NATURE PRESERVE ADDITION (TNC)	PRIV- THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	OPEN-
PUTNAM	CAGLES MILL NATURAL AREA	COE, LEASED TO DNR RESERVOIRS	OPEN-
PUTNAM	CALGES MILL (LIEBER) RESERVOIR	COE, LEASED TO DNR RESERVOIRS	OPEN-
PUTNAM	CECIL B. HARDIN (RACCOON) RESERVOIR	COE, LEASED TO DNR RESERVOIRS	OPEN-
PUTNAM	FERN CLIFF NATURE PRESERVE	PRIV- THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	OPEN-
PUTNAM	HALL (OSCAR AND RUTH) WOODS NATURE PRESERVE	DNR NATURE PRESERVES	OPEN-
PUTNAM	HALL (OSCAR AND RUTH) WOODS NATURE PRESERVE ADDTN	PRIV- THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	OPEN- NOTIFICATION REQUESTED
PUTNAM	LIEBER STATE RECREATION AREA	DNR RESERVOIRS	OPEN-
PUTNAM	OWEN-PUTNAM STATE FOREST	DNR FORESTRY	OPEN-
PUTNAM	ROBE ANN PARK	LOCAL- GREENCASTLE PARK BOARD	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	CUMBERLAND WOODS	LOCAL- WEST LAFAYETTE PARKS AND RECREATION	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	GLEN ACRES PARK	LOCAL- LAFAYETTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	HANNA PARK	LOCAL- LAFAYETTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	HAPPY HOLLOW PARK	LOCAL- WEST LAFAYETTE PARKS AND RECREATION	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	HORTICULTURAL PARK WOODS	UNIV- PURDUE UNIVERSITY	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	INDIANA VETERAN'S HOME WOODS NATURE PRESERVE	STATE- BOARD OF HEALTH	CLOSED-
TIPPECANOE	LOOKOUT POINT NATURE PRESERVE	PRIV- THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	RESTRICTED- BY PERMISSION ONLY
TIPPECANOE	RIVERFRONT PARK	LOCAL- WEST LAFAYETTE PARKS AND RECREATION	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	ROSS 4H CAMP SEEP SPRINGS	UNIV- PURDUE UNIVERSITY	OPEN-

County	Special Area	Manager	Access
TIPPECANOE	TIPPECANOE BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL	LOCAL- TIPPECANOE CO. PARKS AND RECREATION	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	TIPPECANOE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS	LOCAL- TIPPECANOE CO. PARKS AND RECREATION	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	TOMMY JOHNSTON PARK	LOCAL- WEST LAFAYETTE PARKS AND RECREATION	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	WABASH BREAKS NATURE PRESERVE	PRIV- THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	RESTRICTED- BY PERMISSION ONLY
TIPPECANOE	WABASH RIVER PARK	LOCAL- LAFAYETTE PARKS & RECREATION DEPT.	OPEN-
TIPPECANOE	WEA CREEK GRAVEL HILL PRAIRIE	DNR NATURE PRESERVES	RESTRICTED- BY PERMISSION ONLY
VERMILLION	BLANFORD PARK	LOCAL- VERMILLION CO. PARKS DEPT.	OPEN-
VERMILLION	MILLER COMMUNITY PARK	LOCAL- VERMILLION CO. PARKS DEPT.	OPEN-
VERMILLION	PERRYSVILLE PARK	LOCAL- VERMILLION CO. PARKS DEPT.	OPEN-
VIGO	DOBBS (JOHN G.) MEMORIAL NATURE PRESERVE	LOCAL- TERRE HAUTE PARK BOARD	OPEN-
VIGO	FAIRBANKS PARK	LOCAL- TERRE HAUTE PARK BOARD	OPEN-
VIGO	FLESHER MEMORIAL WOODS NATURE PRESERVE	LOCAL- VIGO CO. PARKS AND RECREATION	RESTRICTED- BY PERMISSION ONLY
VIGO	FONTANET WOODS	LOCAL- VIGO CO. PARKS AND RECREATION	OPEN-
VIGO	GREEN VALLEY P.F.A.	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
VIGO	HAWTHORN PARK	LOCAL- VIGO CO. PARKS AND RECREATION	OPEN-
VIGO	KIEWEG WOODS	UNIV- INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	RESTRICTED-
VIGO	LITTLE BLUESTEM PRAIRIE NATURE PRESERVE	UNIV- INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY	RESTRICTED- BY PERMISSION ONLY
VIGO	LITTLE GRASSY (GRASSIE) POND GAME MANAGEMENT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-
VIGO	PRAIRIE CREEK PARK	LOCAL- VIGO CO. PARKS AND RECREATION	OPEN-
VIGO	SPENCER PARK	LOCAL- TERRE HAUTE PARK BOARD	OPEN-
VIGO	VOORHEES PARK	LOCAL- TERRE HAUTE PARK BOARD	OPEN-
WARREN	FALL CREEK GORGE MANAGED AREA	PRIV- THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	OPEN-
WARREN	FALL CREEK GORGE NATURE PRESERVE	PRIV- THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	OPEN-
WHITE	SPINN PRAIRIE NATURE PRESERVE	PRIV- THE NATURE CONSERVANCY	OPEN-
WHITE	WHITE COUNTY GAMEBIRD HABITAT AREA	DNR FISH & WILDLIFE	OPEN-

TABLE 2-7: 1995 WATER USE INFORMATION FOR THE MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION WATERSHED

Population and Water Use totals	1995
Total population in the watershed (thousands)	184.95
Public Water Supply	1995
Population served by public groundwater supply (thousands)	131.53
Population served by surface water supply (thousands)	0.0
Total population served by public water supply (thousands)	131.53
Total groundwater withdrawals (mgd)	19.08
Total surface water withdrawals (mgd)	0.0
Total water withdrawals (mgd)	19.08
Total per capita withdrawal (gal/day)	166.31
Population self-supplied with water (thousands)	53.42
Commercial Water Use	1995
Groundwater withdrawal for commercial use (mgd)	5.32
Surface water withdrawal for commercial use (mgd)	0.41
Deliveries from public water supplies for commercial use (mgd)	3.22
Total commercial water use (mgd)	1.33
Industrial Water Use	1995
Groundwater withdrawal for industrial use (mgd)	35.23
Surface water withdrawals for industrial use (mgd)	0.02
Deliveries from public water suppliers for industrial use (mgd)	1.72
Total industrial water use (mgd)	2.22
Agricultural Water Use	1995
Groundwater withdrawals for livestock use (mgd)	1.13
Surface water withdrawals for livestock use (mgd)	0.65
Total livestock water use (mgd)	1.42
Groundwater withdrawals for irrigation (mgd)	0.4
Surface water withdrawals for irrigation (mgd)	0.0
Total irrigation water use (mgd)	0.36

Notes:

mgd: million gallons per day

gal/day: gallons per day

(from USGS 2001)

- The water-use information presented in this table was compiled from information provided in the U.S. Geological Survey's National Water-Use Information Program data system for 1990 and 1995. The National Water-Use Information Program is responsible for compiling and disseminating the nation's water-use data. The U.S. Geological Survey works in cooperation with local, State, and Federal environmental agencies to collect water-use information at a site-specific level. Every five years, the U.S. Geological Survey compiles data at the state and hydrologic region level into a national water-use data system and publishes a national circular.

TABLE 3-1: CAUSES OF WATER POLLUTION AND CONTRIBUTING ACTIVITIES

Cause	Activity associated with cause
<i>E. coli</i>	Failing septic systems, direct septic discharge, animal waste (including runoff from livestock operations and impacts from wildlife), improperly disinfected wastewater treatment plant effluent
Toxic Chemicals	Pesticide/herbicide applications, household hazardous waste, disinfectants, automobile fluids, accidental spills, illegal dumping, urban stormwater runoff, direct septic discharge, industrial effluent
Oxygen-Consuming Substances	Wastewater effluent, leaking sewers and septic tanks, direct septic discharge, animal waste
Nutrients	Fertilizer on agricultural crops and residential/commercial lawns, animal wastes, leaky sewers and septic tanks, direct septic discharge, atmospheric deposition, wastewater treatment plants

TABLE 3-2: COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS IN THE MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION WATERSHED

<u>Community</u>	<u>CSO Outfalls</u>
Attica	2
Clinton	6
Lafayette	15
Oxford	3
Veedersburg	4

(from ICAA 2000)

TABLE 3-3: NPDES PERMITTED FACILITIES IN THE MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION WATERSHED

NPDES	Facility Name	Major/ Minor	City	County	Status
IN0001074	APOGEAN	MAJOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0001201	HANSON AGGREGATES, RUSSELLVILL	MINOR	RUSSELLVILLE	PUTNAM	INACTIVE
IN0001210	ALUMINUM CO. OF AM. (ALCOA)	MAJOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0001414	FLEXEL INDIANA, INC.	MAJOR	COVINGTON	FOUNTAIN	INACTIVE
IN0001481	FAIRFIELD MANUFACTURING CO.	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0001937	ROSTONE CORPORATION	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0002305	RADIO MATERIALS CORP.	MINOR	ATTICA	FOUNTAIN	INACTIVE
IN0002348	HARRISON STEEL CASTINGS CO.	MINOR	ATTICA	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0002747	JEFFERSON SMURFIT CORPORATION	MINOR	AURORA	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0002763	PSI CAYUGA GENERATING STATION	MAJOR	CAYUGA,	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0002852	ELI LILLY & CO., CLINTON LABS	MAJOR	CLINTON	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0002861	ELI LILLY & CO. TIPPECANOE LAB	MAJOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0003271	MONTEZUMA GRAVEL VULCAN MAT.	MINOR		PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0003361	CARGILL, INC.	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0003417	C AND D BATTERIES	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	INACTIVE
IN0003506	NEWPORT CHEMICAL DEPOT	MINOR	NEWPORT	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0003859	PURDUE U. PHYSICAL PLANT	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0004618	BLOOMINGDALE WTR TRTMT PLANT	MINOR	BLOOMINGDALE	PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0004626	RENNICKS LAUNDRANAT CAR WASH N	MINOR		PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0004804	HILLSDALE WATER CORP	MINOR	HILLSDALE	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0020036	BATTLEGROUND MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	BATTLE GROUND	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0020052	ROACHDALE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	ROACHDALE	PUTNAM	ACTIVE
IN0020222	ATTICA MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	ATTICA	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0020524	WAYNETOWN MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	WAYNETOWN	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
IN0021164	BENTON CENTRAL JR.-SR. H. S.	MINOR	OXFORD	BENTON	ACTIVE
IN0021342	OXFORD MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	OXFORD	BENTON	ACTIVE
IN0022608	CLINTON MUNICIPAL STP	MAJOR	CLINTON	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0023418	LADOGA MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	LADOGA	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
IN0023990	OTTERBEIN MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	OTTERBEIN	BENTON	ACTIVE
IN0024449	ROCKVILLE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	ROCKVILLE	PARKE	ACTIVE
IN0024716	VEEDERSBURG MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	VEEDERSBURG	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0024821	WEST LAFAYETTE MUNICIPAL STP	MAJOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0024864	WILLIAMSPORT MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	WILLIAMSPORT	WARREN	ACTIVE
IN0025330	MAPLE GROVE MINE	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	INACTIVE
IN0025810	WILSON DITCH COUNTRY CHARM UTI	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0025828	COVINGTON MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	COVINGTON	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0025968	GREEN MEADOWS UTILITIES CORP	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0029904	ICE CREAM SPECIALTIES, INC.	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0029939	COUNTY HOME WASTEWATER TRMT PL	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0030295	RACCOON LAKE STATE RECREATION	MINOR	ROCKVILLE	PARKE	ACTIVE
IN0031186	SEEGER MEM. HS & WARREN CENTRA	MINOR	WEST LEBANON	WARREN	ACTIVE
IN0031496	ERNIE PYLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MINOR	CLINTON	VERMILLION	INACTIVE
IN0031500	WAYNETOWN REST AREAS I-74	MINOR	WAYNETOWN	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0031941	ROCKVILLE TRAINING CENTER	MINOR		PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0032093	ELKS LODGE	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0032468	LAFAYETTE MUNICIPAL STP	MAJOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE







































































NPDES	Facility Name	Major/ Minor	City	County	Status
IN0032603	WABASH VALLEY HOSPITAL MENTAL	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0034185	MALLORY P R & CO-RADIO MATERIA	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	INACTIVE
IN0035297	AMERICAN SUBURBAN UTILITIES IN	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0035505	ROSEDALE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	ROSEDALE	PARKE	ACTIVE
IN0035556	BOSWELL TOWN OF	MINOR		BENTON	INACTIVE
IN0036234	MANSFIELD LAKE-SHOP & DWELLING	MINOR		PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0036447	PREMIER BOXBOARD LIMITED LLC	MAJOR	CAYUGA,	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0036871	TIPPECANOE SCHOOL CORP-SOUTHWE	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0037206	MINTONYE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0038334	COUNTY HOME	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0038971	ROYAL OAKS ESTATES MHP	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0039187	FOUNTAIN CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL	MINOR	VEEDERSBURG	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0039195	SOUTHEAST FOUNTAIN SCHOOL	MINOR	VEEDERSBURG	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0039390	KINGMAN MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	KINGMAN	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0039551	BEEF HOUSE RESTAURANT	MINOR	COVINGTON	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0039705	ADVANCE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	ADVANCE	BOONE	ACTIVE
IN0039721	AMBIA MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		BENTON	INACTIVE
IN0039756	BOSWELL MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	BOSWELL	BENTON	ACTIVE
IN0039845	CAYUGA TOWN OF	MINOR		VERMILLION	INACTIVE
IN0039900	DANA TOWN OF	MINOR		VERMILLION	INACTIVE
IN0040118	HILLSBORO MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	HILLSBORO	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0040274	LINDEN MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	LINDEN	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
IN0040312	MARSHALL MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0040428	NEW RICHMOND MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		MONTGOMERY	INACTIVE
IN0040509	PERRYSVILLE TOWN OF	MINOR		VERMILLION	INACTIVE
IN0040711	LITTLE RACCOON REG. SEWER DIST	MINOR	WAVELAND	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
IN0040738	WEST LEBANON MUNICIPAL WWTP	MINOR	WEST LEBANON	WARREN	ACTIVE
IN0040771	WINGATE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	WINGATE	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
IN0040983	NORTH VERMILLION COMM SCHOOL C	MINOR		VERMILLION	INACTIVE
IN0041459	LADOGA WATER WORKS	MINOR	LADOGA	MONTGOMERY	INACTIVE
IN0041696	NEWPORT MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		VERMILLION	INACTIVE
IN0041700	MONTEZUMA MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0042480	GREEN GIANT-HOLLOWAY HOUSE	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0042676	FUTUREX INDUSTRIES	MINOR	MARSHALL	PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0042986	IND STATE HOSP FOR CHEST DISEA	MINOR		PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0043273	CARRIAGE ESTATES	MAJOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0043541	CACTUS JUNCTION	MINOR		WARREN	INACTIVE
IN0043630	CSX TRANSPORTATION, INC.	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0044334	KINGMAN TOWN OF WTR TRMT PLT	MINOR	KINGMAN	FOUNTAIN	INACTIVE
IN0044466	NORTH VERMILLION HIGH SCHOOL	MINOR	CAYUGA	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0044512	FUTUREX INDUSTRIES INC.	MINOR	BLOOMINGDALE	PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0045861	RIVERTON PARKE HIGH SCHOOL	MINOR	MONTEZUMA	PARKE	ACTIVE
IN0046094	HORSESHOE LAKE CAMPGROUND	MINOR	CLINTON	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0046604	HERITAGE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE	MINOR	ROACHDALE	PUTNAM	INACTIVE
IN0046876	WEST LEBANON PUBLIC WATER WORK	MINOR	WEST LEBANON	WARREN	INACTIVE

NPDES	Facility Name	Major/ Minor	City	County	Status
IN0047082	SHADELAND MOBILE HOME PARK	MINOR	SHADELAND	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0047953	IDNR SITE 70, CLINTON AML	MINOR		VERMILLION	INACTIVE
IN0049093	C & D TECHNOLOGIES	MINOR	ATTICA	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0049999	ROQUETTE CORP	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0050253	FOWLER MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR	FOWLER	BENTON	ACTIVE
IN0051047	LAKE WAVELAND RECREATION AREA	MINOR	WAVELAND	MONTGOMERY	INACTIVE
IN0051802	TRW, INC. ROSS GEAR DIVISION	MAJOR	LAFAYETTE,	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0052205	LEE A. BRYANT HEALTHCARE FACLT	MINOR	ROCKVILLE	PARKE	ACTIVE
IN0052451	ROCKVILLE WATER IRON REMOVAL P	MINOR		PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0052531	ROSS CAMP	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0053511	HANGING ROCK CHRISTIAN ASEMBLY	MINOR	WEST LEBANON	WARREN	ACTIVE
IN0053830	TRW-STEERING COMPONENTS GROUP	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0053988	IDNR ALLEN PIT AML - YEDDO	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	INACTIVE
IN0054208	SPRING CREEK REST AREA E. I-74	MINOR	CAYUGA	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
IN0054933	ARBOR VILLAGE M.H.P.	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0056596	PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPELINE CO.	MINOR	MONTEZUMA	PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0056758	NINTH ST. GW TRTMNT SYS.	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0057151	SPRING CREEK TRAVEL PLAZA	MINOR	COVINGTON	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0057193	PHILLIPS 66 SERVICE STATION	MINOR	LAFAYETTE,	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0057215	PERRYSVILLE WATER WORKS	MINOR	PERRYVILLE	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0058491	LCL TRANSIT TERMINAL	MINOR	LAFAYETTE,	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
IN0058939	BILLIE CREEK VILLAGE WWTP	MINOR	ROCKVILLE	PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0059528	WAVELAND WATER UTILITY	MINOR	WAVELAND,	MONTGOMERY	INACTIVE
IN0059790	NEW ROSS WASTEWATER TREATMENT	MINOR	NEW ROSS	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
IN0059960	MARATHON ASHLAND, ROSEDALE	MINOR	ROSEDALE	PARKE	INACTIVE
IN0060241	NEW RICHMOND MUNICIPAL WWTP	MINOR	NEW RICHMOND	MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
IN0060275	ROSTONE CORPORATION, INC.	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0060356	CITY OF LAFAYETTE WATER WORKS	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0060372	PARSONS INFRASTRUCTURE & TECHN	MAJOR	NEWPORT	VERMILLION	INACTIVE
IN0060461	CAYUGA MUNICIPAL WWTP	MINOR	CAYUGA	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0060682	FAIRVIEW PARK, TOWN OF	MINOR	FAIRVIEW PARK	VERMILLION	ACTIVE
IN0109631	KNIGHTS TRAILER COURT	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
IN0109690	CTS CORPORATION	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
ING040151	MCCAWITH ENERGY, RAINBOW MINE	MINOR	ROCKVILLE	PARKE	ACTIVE
ING080006	UNITED STATION #6028, FORMER	MINOR	ROCKVILLE	PARKE	ACTIVE
ING080009	AMOCO OIL COMPANY, ST. #10109	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
ING080043	SPEEDWAY STATION #1311	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
ING080096	PHILLIPS 66 STATION, FORMER	MINOR	LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
ING080099	MARATHON ASHLAND, JAMESTOWN	MINOR	JAMESTOWN	BOONE	ACTIVE
ING080144	JIFFY LUBE	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
ING080147	BP AMOCO STATION #10109	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
ING250002	JEFFERSON SMURFIT CORP. (JSC)	MINOR	LAFAYETTE,	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
ING250003	RADIO MATERIALS CORPORATION	MINOR	ATTICA	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
ING670002	INDIANA GAS CO., TIPPECANOE CN	MINOR	LAFAYETTE,	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
ING670014	BIG INCH FABRICATOR & CONSTR.	MINOR	MONTEZUMA	PARKE	ACTIVE
ING670020	DUKE ENERGY VERMILLION	MINOR	CAYUGA	VERMILLION	INACTIVE

NPDES	Facility Name	Major/ Minor	City	County	Status
INL002861	ELI LILLY AND CO.	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
INL020036	BATTLEGROUND MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
INL020052	ROACHDALE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		PUTNAM	ACTIVE
INL020222	ATTICA MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
INL020524	WAYNETOWN MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
INL021164	BENTON CENTRAL JR/SR HIGH SCH.	MINOR		BENTON	ACTIVE
INL021342	OXFORD MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		BENTON	ACTIVE
INL022608	CLINTON MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		VERMILLION	ACTIVE
INL023418	LADOGA MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
INL023990	OTTERBEIN MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		BENTON	ACTIVE
INL024449	ROCKVILLE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		PARKE	ACTIVE
INL024716	VEEDERSBURG MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
INL024821	WEST LAFAYETTE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
INL024864	WILLIAMSPORT MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		WARREN	ACTIVE
INL025828	COVINGTON MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
INL031186	SEEGER MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL	MINOR		WARREN	ACTIVE
INL031194	VAN DUYN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MINOR		VERMILLION	ACTIVE
INL031496	ERNIE PYLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MINOR		VERMILLION	ACTIVE
INL032468	LAFAYETTE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
INL035505	ROSEDALE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		PARKE	ACTIVE
INL037206	MINTONYE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
INL037214	HERSHEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MINOR		TIPPECANOE	ACTIVE
INL039187	FOUNTAIN CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
INL039195	SOUTHEAST FOUNTAIN ELEM. SCH.	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
INL039390	KINGMAN MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
INL039756	BOSWELL MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		BENTON	ACTIVE
INL040711	LITTLE RACCOON REG. SEWER DIST	MINOR		MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
INL040738	WEST LEBANON MUNICIPAL WWTP	MINOR		WARREN	ACTIVE
INL040771	WINGATE MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		MONTGOMERY	ACTIVE
INL044466	NORTH VERMILLION HIGH SCHOOL	MINOR		VERMILLION	ACTIVE
INL050253	FOWLER MUNICIPAL STP	MINOR		BENTON	ACTIVE
INP000015	TERRECORP INC.	MINOR	CLINTON	VERMILLION	INACTIVE
INP000096	CTS RF INTEGRATED MODULES	MINOR	WEST LAFAYETTE	TIPPECANOE	INACTIVE
INP000102	MASTER GUARD CORPORATION I	MINOR	VEEDERSBURG,	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
INP000157	C & D POWERCOM	MINOR	ATTICA	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE
INP000188	MASTER GUARD CORPORATION #2	MINOR	VEEDERSBURG	FOUNTAIN	ACTIVE

(from IDEM 2001)

TABLE 4.1: RESULTS OF SEASONAL KENDALL ANALYSIS FOR STATIONS LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE WABASH-LITTLE VERMILLION WATERSHED 1986 TO 1995

Parameter	PC-21 Big Pine Creek S.R. 55 Pine Village	V-0.8 Vermillion River St. Hwy 63 Bridge Cayuga	WB-230 Wabash River S.R. 163 Bridge Clinton	WB-240 Wabash River U.S. 36 Bridge Montezuma	WB-256 Wabash River St. Hwy 234 Bridge Cayuga	WB-303 Wabash River Granville Bridge Lafayette	WB-316 Wabash River S.R. 225 Battleground
Biological Oxygen Demand							
Chemical Oxygen Demand							
Dissolved Oxygen							
E. coli							
Ammonia							
Nitrite + Nitrate							
Total phosphorus							
Total Residue							
Total Residue, Filterable							
Total Residue, Nonfilterable							

Notes







-  = No Statistical Change; significance < 80% or reported slope = 0.00000
-  = Statistically Decreasing; significance >95% with a negative slope
-  = Potentially Decreasing; significance >80% with a negative slope
-  = Potentially Increasing; significance >80% with a positive slope
-  = Statistically Increasing; significance >95 % with a positive slope
-  = Insufficient Data for analysis

TABLE 4-2: ISDH DEFINITIONS FOR FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY GROUPS

Group 1	Unrestricted consumption
Group 2	One meal per week (52 meals per year) for adult males and females. One meal per month for women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15.
Group 3	One meal per month (12 meals per year) for adult males and females. Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15 do not eat.
Group 4	One meal every two months (six meals per year) for adult males and females. Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15 do not eat.
Group 5	No consumption (DO NOT EAT)

Carp generally are contaminated with both PCBs and mercury. Except as otherwise noted, carp in all Indiana rivers and streams fall under the following risk groups:

Carp, 15-20 inches - Group 3







Carp, 20-25 inches - Group 4

Carp over 25 inches - Group 5

(from ISDH, IDNR, and IDEM 2001)

TABLE 4-3: 2001 INDIANA FISH CONSUMPTION ADVISORY

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Big Pine Creek				
Warren County	Black Redhorse	13-16	○	2
		16+	○	3
	Channel Catfish	12-17	■	2
	Smallmouth Bass	10-11	■	2
11+		■	3	
Big Raccoon Creek				
Parke County	Carp	19-22	○	2
		22+	○	3
	Black Redhorse	11-17	○	2
		17+	○	3
	Channel Catfish	17-22	■	3
		22+	■	4
	Spotted Bass	10-14	○	2
		14+	○	3
Elliot Ditch				
Tippecanoe County	ALL SPECIES	ALL	■	5
Wabash River				
Tippecanoe County	Bigmouth Buffalo	17-20	■	2
		20+	■	3
	Blue Sucker	21-26	■	3
		26+	■	4
	Channel Catfish	11-15	■	3
		16+		5
	Flathead Catfish	15-24	■○	2
		24+	■○	3
	Freshwater Drum	12-18	■○	3
		18+	■○	4
	Golden Redhorse	20+	■	3
	Largemouth Bass	9-14	○	2
		14+	○	3
	Quillback	13-19	■	4
		19+	■	5
	River Carpsucker	14-16	■	3
	River Redhorse	16-19	■○	2
		19+	■○	3
	Sauger	13-19	■○	4
		19+	■○	5
Paddlefish	34+	■	3	
Smallmouth Bass	9-12	■	3	
	12+	■	4	
Smallmouth Buffalo	25+	■	5	

	White Bass	     	○ ○	2 3
<i>Fountain County</i>	Blue Sucker	21-26 26+	■ ■	3 4
	Channel Catfish	13-19 19+	■ ■	3 4
	Freshwater Drum	12-18 18+	■ ■	3 4
	Sauger	13-19 19+	■ ■	4 5
	Smallmouth Buffalo	25+	■	5
<i>Vermillion County</i>	Bigmouth Buffalo	18+	■	3
Wea Creek				
<i>Tippecanoe County</i>	ALL SPECIES	ALL	■	5

*○ = Mercury, ■ = PCBs
(from ISDH, IDNR, and IDEM 2001)

TABLE 4-4: CRITERIA FOR USE SUPPORT ASSESSMENT (U.S. EPA 305(B) GUIDELINES)

Parameter	Fully Supporting	Partially Supporting	Not Supporting
Aquatic Life Use Support			
Toxicants	Metals were evaluated on a site by site basis and judged according to magnitude of exceedance and the number of times exceedances occurred.		
Conventional inorganics	There were very few water quality violations, almost all of which were due to natural conditions.		
Benthic aquatic macroinvertebrate Index of Biotic Integrity (mIBI)	mIBI ≥ 4.	mIBI < 4 and ≥ 2.	mIBI < 2.
Qualitative habitat use evaluation (QHEI)	QHEI ≥ 64.	QHEI < 64 and ≥ 51.	QHEI < 51.
Fish community (fIBI) (Lower White River only)	IBI ≥ 44.	IBI < 44 and ≥ 22	IBI < 22.
Sediment (PAHs = polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. AVS/SEM = acid volatile sulfide/ simultaneously extracted metals.)	All PAHs ≤ 75 th percentile. All AVS/SEMs ≤ 75 th percentile. All other parameters ≤ 95 th percentile.	PAHs or AVS/SEMs > 75 th percentile. (Includes Grand Calumet River and Indiana Harbor Canal sediment results, and so is a conservative number.)	Parameters > 95 th percentile as derived from IDEM Sediment Contaminants Database.
Indiana Trophic State Index (lakes only)	Nutrients, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, algal growth, and sometimes pH were evaluated on a lake-by-lake basis. Each parameter judged according to magnitude.		
Fish Consumption			
Fish tissue	No specific Advisory*	Limited Group 2 - 4 Advisory*	Group 5 Advisory*
* Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory, 1997, includes a statewide advisory for carp consumption. This was not included in individual waterbody reports because it obscures the magnitude of impairment caused by other parameters.			
Recreational Use Support (Swimmable)			
Bacteria (cfu = colony forming units.)	No more than one grab sample slightly > 235 cfu/100ml, and geometric mean not exceeded.	No samples in this classification.	One or more grab sample exceeded 235 cfu/100ml, and geometric mean exceeded.

(from Indiana Water Quality Report for 1998 (IDEM 1998))

TABLE 5-1: TYPES OF PERMITS ISSUED UNDER THE NPDES PROGRAM

Type of Permit	Subtype	Comment
Municipal, Semi-Public or State (sanitary discharger)	Major	A facility owned by a municipality with a design flow Municipal of 1 MGD or greater (Cities, Towns, Regional Sewer Districts)
	Minor	Any municipally owned facility with a design flow of less than 1 MGD (Cities, Towns, Regional Sewer Districts)
	Semi-public	Any facility not municipally, State or Federally owned (i.e. mobile home parks, schools, restaurants, etc.)
	State Owned	A facility owned or managed by a State agency (State parks, prisons, etc.)
	Federally Owned	A facility owned by a federal agency (military owned installation, national park, federal penitentiary, etc.)
Industrial (Wastewater generated in the process of producing a product)	Major	Any point source discharger designated annually by agreement between the commissioner and EPA. Classification of discharger as major involves consideration of factors relating to significance of impact on the environment, such as: nature and quantity of pollutants discharged; character and assimilative capacity of receiving waters; presence of toxic pollutants in discharge; compliance history of discharger.
	Minor	All dischargers which are not designated as major dischargers.
	General	General permit rule provides streamlined NPDES permitting process for certain categories of industrial point source discharges under requirements of the applicable general permit rule, rather than requirements of an individual permit specific to a single discharge. General permit rules: 327 IAC 15-7 Coal mining, coal processing, and reclamation activities; 327 IAC 15-8 Non-contact cooling water; 327 IAC 15-9 Petroleum product terminals; 327 IAC 15-10 Groundwater petroleum remediation systems; 327 IAC 15-11 Hydrostatic testing of commercial pipelines; 327 IAC 15-12 Sand, gravel, dimension stone or crushed stone operations.
	Cooling Water	Water which is used to remove heat from a product or process; the water may or may not come in contact with the product.
	Public Water Supply	Wastewater generated from the process of removing pollutants from ground or surface water for the purpose of producing drinking water.
Pretreatment Urban Wet Weather Group (Associated with NPDES but do not fall under same rule.)	Stormwater-related	Wastewater resulting from precipitation coming in contact with a substance which is dissolved or suspended in the water.
	Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment	Processed wastewater generated by industries that contribute to the overall wastewater received by the wastewater treatment plant.
	Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)	Wastewater discharged from combined storm and sanitary sewers due to precipitation events. Municipal and Industrial Urban Wet Weather Programs